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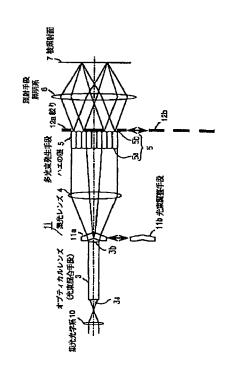
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 照明装置及びそれを用いた投影露光装置

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 通常照明と変形種名の切り替えが簡易でかつ 光の利用効率が高く、容易に実現し得る照明装置及びそれを用いた投影露光装置を得ること。

【解決手段】 光源と、該光源からの光束を集光する集光光学系と、該集光光学系からの光束を混合して射出する光束混合手段と、該光束混合手段からの出射光束を用いて多数の部分光束を発生させる多光束発生手段と、該多光束発生手段からの光束を重ね合わせた状態で被照射面を照射する照射手段と、を有する照明装置において、該光束混合手段の出射面近傍に光束調整手段を設け、該多光束発生手段の入射面での光量分布を調整可能に構成していること。



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光源と、該光源からの光束を集光する集 光光学系と、該集光光学系からの光束を混合して射出す る光束混合手段と、該光束混合手段からの出射光束を用 いて多数の部分光束を発生させる多光束発生手段と、該 多光束発生手段からの光束を重ね合わせた状態で被照射 面を照射する照射手段と、を有する照明装置において、 該光東混合手段の出射面近傍に光束調整手段を設け、該 多光束発生手段の入射面での光量分布を調整可能に構成 していること

【請求項2】 前記光束混合手段と前記多光束発生手段 の間には光学系が配置されており、該光学系により該光 東混合手段の出射面と、該多光東発生手段の入射面とを 略共役になるよう設定していることを特徴とする請求項 1、又は2の照明装置。

【請求項3】 前記光束混合手段はオプティカルバイブ を有しているととを特徴とする請求項1、又は2の照明 装置。

【請求項4】 前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の円錐面を持つ光学部材からなると 20 とを特徴とする請求項1、2、又は3の照明装置。

【請求項5】 前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の多角錐面を持つ光学部材からなる ことを特徴とする請求項1、2、又は3の照明装置。

【請求項6】 前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の多角錐面の頂点を光軸に水平な面 で切断した平面を有する光学部材からなることを特徴と する請求項1、2、又は3の照明装置。

【請求項7】 前記光束調整手段は、輪帯状の位相分布 を有する回折光学素子を2つ有していることを特徴とす 30 る請求項1、2、又は3の照明装置。

【請求項8】 前記光束調整手段は一面に回折光学素子 を設けた基板を有しており、該回折光学素子は該一面ト の多数の領域に面積分割されており、かつ各々の領域の 回折光学素子は直線状のバターンから形成されており、 また各々の領域の回折光学素子による光束の回折方向が 互いに異なっており、前記多光束発生手段上の離散的な 位置に他に比べて強い光強度分布を形成していることを 特徴とする請求項1、2、又は3の照明装置。

【請求項9】 前記多光束発生手段の入射面上での光量 40 分布が異なるようにした光束調整手段を複数設け、該複 数の光束調整手段のうちの1つを光路中に選択可能に設 定していることを特徴とする請求項1~8のいずれか1 項記載の照明装置。

【請求項10】 前記多光東発生手段はハエの目を有し ていることを特徴とする請求項1~9のいずれか1項記 載の照明装置。

【請求項11】 前記多光束発生手段の出射面近傍には 前記光束調整手段の種類に応じて開口形状が異なる絞り

0のいずれか1項記載の照明装置。

【請求項12】 請求項1から11のいずれか1項記載 の照明装置を用いて被照射面に設けた物体面上のパター ンを投影光学系により露光基板に投影露光していること を特徴とする投影露光装置。

【請求項13】 請求項1から11のいずれか1項記載 の照明装置を用いて被照射面に設けた物体面上のパター ンを投影光学系により露光基板に、該物体と該露光基板 の双方を該投影光学系の光軸と垂直方向に該投影光学系 の投影倍率に対応させた速度比で同期させて走査して露 光することを特徴とする投影露光装置。

【請求項14】 請求項12又は13の投影露光装置を 用いて物体面上のパターンを投影光学系により露光基板 上に投影露光した後、該露光基板を現像処理してデバイ スを製造することを特徴とするデバイスの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は照明装置及びそれを 用いた投影露光装置及びデバイスの製造方法に関し、具 体的には半導体素子等のデバイスの製造装置において、 レチクル面上のパターンを適切に照明し、高い解像力が 容易に得られるようにした例えばステップアンドリビー ト方式やステップアンドスキャン方式の投影露光装置に 好適なものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に半導体素子等のデバイス製造用の 露光装置に使用される照明装置には、高解像力化を図る ためにマスク面(レチクル面)における照度ムラの除去 が強く要求されている。この要求と、集光効率の向上を 図った照明装置が、本出願人は例えば特開平1-000913号 公報において提案している。

【0003】図34は同公報で提案している照明装置の 要部概略図である。

【0004】図中1は光源で、超高圧水銀ランプ等から なっている。2は集光手段で楕円ミラー等からなり、該 楕円ミラー2の第1焦点付近に光源1が配置されてい る。3は光束混合手段で所定形状のオプティカルバイブ より成り、該オプティカルパイプ3の入射面3aは楕円 ミラー2の第2焦点付近配置されている。4は集光レン ズ、5は多光束発生手段であるハエの目であり、集光レ ンズ4はオプティカルバイブ3の出射端3 b とハエの目 5の入射面5aとが略共役関係となるように設定してい る。またその際出射端3bを入射面5aに所望の倍率で 結像するよう集光レンズ4の光学諸定数を定めている。

【0005】6は照射手段でコンデンサーレンズを含む 構成からなり、ハエの目5の出射面5bからの光束を用 いてマスクやレチクル面等が設定される被照射面 7 を照 射している。

【0006】その際ハエの目5を構成している素子レン を交換可能に設けていることを特徴とする請求項1~1 50 ズの集光点(後側焦点)を集光手段6の前側焦点に略一

致させ、被照射面7と集光手段6の後側焦点と略一致さ せるケーラー照明系を構成している。

【0007】光束混合手段3であるオプティカルパイプ は内側面による多重反射を利用して、1つの光束から多 数の虚または実の集光点を形成するものであり、その原 理を図35~37に示す。

【0008】例えばオプティカルパイプを図37に示す 様な正方形断面を有する中空で、内面反射をする部材で 構成されているとする。

【0009】図35はオプティカルパイプ3の入射面3 0 1 a の前側に光源像 S 0 を持つ集光光束により虚の集 光点が形成される様子を光軸に沿った断面で表したもの である。

【0010】光源像S0から入射する光束のうち、上方 側面301c、下方側面301dで一度も反射されない 光束は、そのまま射出面301bから出射していく。

【0011】上方側面301cでのみ1回反射される光 束は、上方側面301cに関して集光点S0と共役な虚 の集光点 S 1 から供給されるように出射し、また下方側 面301 dでのみ1回反射される光束は、下方側面30 20 1 d に関して集光点S 0 と共役な虚の集光点S-1 か **ら供給されるように出射する。** 

【0012】以下同様にして、下方側面301dで反射 した後、上方側面301cで反射される光束は集光点S Oから供給されるように出射し、上方側面301cで反 射した後、下方側面301dで反射される光束は集光点 S2から供給されるように出射する。

【0013】従ってこのオプティカルパイプに入射する 光源像S0を持つ光束は、側面での1回又は複数回の反 うに出射する。

【0014】との結果、各側面での反射により出射面か ら見た集光点の様子は、図36のように格子状に分布し た多数の集光点からの光束によって出射面301bが照 明されるようになり、これら多数の虚集光点の形成され る面S に実質的な面光源が形成されている。

【0015】よってオプティカルパイプ3の出射端30 1 b は略均一な照度分布を得ることができる。

【0016】その均一の度合いはオプティカルバイブ3 内での光束の反射回数によって定まるが、ととでは詳細 40 な説明は省く。

【0017】ハエの目5は複数の微小レンズのアレイよ りなり、その出射面5 bは2次光源面を形成している。

【0018】既に説明したように、オプティカルパイプ 3の出射面301bとハエの目5の入射面5aは略共役 に結ばれており、オプティカルパイプ3の出射面301 bで既に略均一な照度分布を形成しているが、それをハ エの目5 に入射させ、照射手段6 でケーラー照明で被照 射面 7 を照射することにより、さらに均一な照度分布を 被照射面上で達成している。

【0019】ところで最近の半導体素子の集積度の向上 に伴ない、投影露光装置の要求される解像力も年々高ま りつつある。解像力を向上させるため、光源の短波長化 か、位相シフト法の採用、変形照明法の採用等の種々の 方法が研究開発されており、特に変形照明法は従来装置 に対し大幅な変更を加える必要がなく、かつ従来のマス クパターンの変更が必要ないという利点を有している。 【0020】変形照明法の代表的な例としては、照明光 学系の、投影光学系の瞳と略共役な面において光束が通 10 過する際に光束の通過位置が光軸から離間した4箇所に 制限される、所謂4重極照明と称させる方法と、前記の 照明光学系の面において光束の通過位置が光軸と同心の 輪帯状に制限される、所謂輪対照明と称される方法の2 つが特に一般的である。

【0021】4重極照明は特に縦横の線から成るバター ンについて、解像力の向上及び焦点深度の増大の効果が 顕著であるが、斜め方向の線からなるパターンについて はむしろ変形照明をしない通常照明よりも悪化する欠点 がある。

【0022】一方輪帯照明は、解像力の向上および焦点 深度増大の効果は4重極よりも顕著ではないが、パター ンの方向に依存しない特徴を有している。

【0023】変形照明法を利用した照明装置として特開 平5-251308号公報では、光源手段とインテグレータとの 間に平行光を輪帯状光束に変換する輪帯状光束変換手段 を設けて、被照明面を均一に傾斜照明している。

【0024】特開平5-283317号公報や特開平6-204114号 公報では楕円鏡とオプティカルインテグレータとの間に 入射光束を所定方向に偏向させる挿脱可能な光学素子を 射によって実質的に多数の光源像から供給されているよ 30 配置して、オプティカルインテグレータの入射面の光強 度分布を変えて、被照射面を照明している。

[0025]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は前述した照明 装置を改良し、通常照明法と変形照明法の切り替えが容 易で、かつ高い照明効率で被照射面を均一に照明すると とができ、高集積度のデバイスを容易に製造することが できる照明装置及びそれを用いた投影露光装置、デバイ スの製造方法の提供を目的とする。

[0026]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の照明装置は

(1-1)光源と、該光源からの光束を集光する集光光 学系と、該集光光学系からの光束を混合して射出する光 東混合手段と、該光東混合手段からの出射光東を用いて 多数の部分光束を発生させる多光束発生手段と、該多光 東発生手段からの光束を重ね合わせた状態で被照射面を 照射する照射手段と、を有する照明装置において、該光 束混合手段の出射面近傍に光束調整手段を設け、該多光 東発生手段の入射面での光量分布を調整可能に構成して いることを特徴としている。

50 【0027】特に、

(1-1-1)前記光東混合手段と前記多光東発生手段 の間には光学系が配置されており、該光学系により該光 束混合手段の出射面と、該多光束発生手段の入射面とを 略共役になるよう設定していること。

(1-1-2) 前記光束混合手段はオプティカルパイプ を有していること。

(1-1-3)前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の円錐面を持つ光学部材からなると ይ。

(1-1-4) 前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の多角錐面を持つ光学部材からなる

(1-1-5) 前記光束調整手段は、入射面側が凹面 の、出射面側が凸面の多角錐面の頂点を光軸に水平な面 で切断した平面を有する光学部材からなること。

(1-1-6) 前記光束調整手段は、輪帯状の位相分布 を有する回折光学素子を2つ有していること。

(1-1-7) 前記光束調整手段は一面に回折光学素子 を設けた基板を有しており、該回折光学素子は該一面上 の多数の領域に面積分割されており、かつ各々の領域の 20 回折光学素子は直線状のパターンから形成されており、 また各々の領域の回折光学素子による光束の回折方向が 互いに異なっており、前記多光束発生手段上の離散的な 位置に他に比べて強い光強度分布を形成していること。

(1-1-8)前記多光束発生手段の入射面上での光量 分布が異なるようにした光束調整手段を複数設け、該複 数の光束調整手段のうちの1つを光路中に選択可能に設 定しているとと。

(1-1-9)前記多光束発生手段はハエの目を有して いること。

(1-1-10)前記多光束発生手段の出射面近傍には 前記光束調整手段の種類に応じて開口形状が異なる絞り を交換可能に設けていること等を特徴としている。

【0028】本発明の投影露光装置は構成(1-1)の 照明装置を用いて、

(2-1)被照射面に設けた物体面上のバターンを投影 光学系により露光基板に投影露光していることを特徴と している。

(2-2)被照射面に設けた物体面上のバターンを投影 光学系により露光基板に該物体と該露光基板の双方を該 40 投影光学系の光軸と垂直方向に該投影光学系の投影倍率 に対応させた速度比で同期させて走査して露光すること を特徴としている。

【0029】本発明のデバイスの製造方法は構成(2-1) 又は(2-2)の投影露光装置を用いて

(3-1)物体面上のパターン投影光学系により露光基 板上に投影露光した後、該露光基板を現像処理してデバ イスを製造することを特徴としている。

[0030]

態1の一部分の要部概略図、図2は本発明の照明装置を 用いた投影露光装置の実施形態1の要部概略図である。 【0031】本実施形態の投影露光装置はステップアン ドリピート方式やステップアンドスキャン方式が適用可 能である。

【0032】図中、20は光源であり、紫外線や遠紫外 線などを放射するエキシマレーザや超高圧小銀灯等から 成っている。光源20を出射した光束は光束整形手段2 1を経て所望の光束形状にした後、インコヒーレント化 10 手段22を経て干渉性の低い光束へ変換して、さらに出 射角保存光学素子23により、光源20と投影露光装置 の間の振動等による影響を排除した後、集光光学系10 に入射している。

【0033】出射角保存光学素子23からの光束は集光 光学系10で集光点を作った後、オプティカルバイプ (光束混合手段)3の入射面3aに入射する。オプティ カルバイプ3の出射端(出射面)3b近傍には、不図示 の駆動機構により着脱交換可能な光束調整手段11(1 1a、11b)が設けられており、オプティカルパイプ 3を出射する光束分布に対して所望の規制を加えてい る。

【0034】光束調整手段11 (11a、11b) は例 えば図3(A)、(B) に示すように入射面側に凹の、 出射面側に凸の円錐面を有するプリズム部材(光学部 材)より成っており光束調整手段11a、11bにおい てはその頂角が異なっており、光束調整手段11aの方 が光束調整手段11bに比べて角度が小さい。すなわち より鋭い凸の形状となっている。光束調整手段11aの 方が外径の大きな輪帯、光束調整手段11bの方が外径 30 の小さな輪帯の有効光源を後述する多光束発生手段5の 入射面5aに形成している。4は集光レンズであり、光 束調整手段11からの高速をハエの目レンズより成る多 光束発生手段5の入射面5aに集光している。

【0035】集光レンズ4は光束混合手段3の出射面3 bを多光束発生手段5の入射面5aに所定の倍率で結像 させ、双方が互いに略共役関係となるようにしている。 【0036】ハエの目5の出射面5b近傍は2次光源と なっており、そとには不要光を遮光して所望形状の有効 光源が形状に整形されている。12は絞りであり、多光 東発生手段5の出射面5b近傍に、駆動機構により着脱 交換可能に設けられている。絞り12は複数の絞り(1 2a、12b)を有している。

【0037】絞り12a、12bは例えば、図4 (A)、(B)に示す開口部を有している。図4におい て斜線部分が遮光部である。

【0038】6は照射手段であり、ハエの目5の出射面 5 b からの光束のうち、絞り12の開口部を通過した光 束を集光して被照射面(レチクル)7をケーラー照明し ている。

【発明の実施の形態】図1は本発明の照明装置の実施形 50 【0039】24は投影光学系であり、レチクル(マス

ク) 7に描かれたバターンを露光基板(ウエハ)25に 投影している。

【0040】本実施形態の投影露光装置においては、光 東調整手段11a、11b等を挿入あるいは他の光束調 整手段と交換するととで輪帯照明、4重極照明等の変形 照明に変更となっている。

【0041】その際必要に応じ絞り12を多光束発生手 段5の出射面5b近傍に挿入することにより、不要光を 遮光し所望の有効光源形状をより正確に形成するように している。

【0042】次に本実施形態の構成のうち前述した構成 以外の特徴について説明する。

【0043】光束調整手段11によりハエの目5の入射 面5 a で形成される照度分布は、光束調整手段11の形 状、光束調整手段11と集光レンズ4及びハエの目5の 入射面5 a の光学的配置、また集光レンズ5の収差等に よって異なる。

【0044】光束調整手段11として図3(A)に示す 光束調整手段11aを使用した場合には、例えば図5に 示すようにハエの目5の入射面5a上に輪帯状の照度分 20 布を形成し、かつそれらの強度が暗部と明部が非常に急 激な変化を有する場合がある。

【0045】図5中の斜線部分が光が照射されている部 分であり、そのXX'断面での光強度を下に示してい る。図5に示すように、この場合は所望の有効光源分布 に対する不要光がほとんど生じないので、前述の絞り1 2aは不要となる。

【0046】とれに対して照明系によっては図6に示す ように輪帯の光強度の断面がガウス分布の様に上部及び 絞り12aを用いるととで不要光を遮光している。

【0047】図7の斜線部は絞り12aを用いたときの 遮光されずに有効光源分布の形成に寄与する部分を示し ている。

【0048】図8は図1において光束調整手段11aを 光束調整手段111bに交換した場合の説明図である。

【0049】との場合も前述したのと同様に図9に示す ように、ハエの目5の入射面5 a の輪帯状の照度分布の 明部と暗部が非常に急激な変化をする場合がある。との 場合は絞り12bは不要である。これに対して、ハエの 40 目5の入射面5aでの強度分布が図10に示すような場 合にはやはり絞り12bを用いて不要光を遮光してい る。図11の斜線部は絞り12bを用いたときの遮光さ れず有効光源分布の形成に寄与する部分を示している。

【0050】以上は輪帯照明を形成する場合を述べた が、同様にして光束調整手段11を切り替えることによ り4 重極等の変形照明にも対応可能である。

【0051】図3(C)に示す光束調整手段11cは4 重極照明を形成するための光束調整手段の外径であり、 入射面側に凹の、出射面側に凸の4角錐面形状を有する 50 可能に光束調整手段11e、11fが設けられており、

プリズム部材より成っている。

【0052】とれによりハエの目5の入射面5aには例 えば図12に示す斜線部分にのみ光束が入射する。この 際絞りも図4(C)に示す絞り12cに変更して、図1 3に斜線を示した部分のみで有効光源を形成し、所望の 有効光源を形成している。尚図12の下の図及び図13 は、図12の上の図のAA′断面での強度分布を示して

【0053】との場合は輪帯照明の説明の中で既に述べ たように、ハエの目5の入射面5a側での照度分布は明 部と暗部で急激な変化を有する場合であるが、それがガ ウス分布の様な場合については前述したのと同じなので 説明を省く。

【0054】また4重極の離散的な強度分布の光軸から の位置については、輪帯照明のプリズム部材と同様、4 角錐の頂角を調整することで、任意の位置に調整可能で

【0055】図3 (D) に示す光束調整手段11dは4 重極ほど離散的に強度分布が強い有効光源ではなく、4 重極の他の部分にも弱いながらも強度分布を有する有効 光源を形成するための光束調整手段の外径の説明図であ

【0056】図3(D)の光束調整手段は図3(C)の 光束調整手段11cのプリズム部材の凹と凸の頂点を平 にしたものである。これによりハエの目5に入射する光 束の強度分布は図14に示した様になる。

【0057】本実施形態では以上説明したように、光東 混合手段3と多光束発生手段5を用いた照明装置におい て、所望の有効光源分布に対応した光束調整手段11を 下部がダレる場合がある。その場合は図4(A)に示す 30 光束混合手段3の直後に挿入するだけで、他の光学部材 を特に調整する必要なく、効率の高い変形照明を可能と

> 【0058】また、光束調節手段の挿入により、光束混 合手段と集光レンズ間の光路長が変わるが、そのために 照明系に不都合が生じる場合は、光束調節手段を用いな い通常照明時にも、光束調節手段と略等しい光路長の平 行平板を挿入しておき、変形照明時には、それと光束調 節手段を交換するように構成してもよい。

【0059】図15は本発明の照明装置の実施形態2の 一部分の要部概略図である。

【0060】本実施形態は図1の実施形態1に比べて光 東調整手段11(11e、11f)として、所定形状の プリズム部材の代わりに平行平面板111aの表裏面に 回折光学素子111、112を設けて構成した点が異な っており、その他の構成は同じである。

【0061】図中、図1で示した要素と同一要素には同 符番を付している。

【0062】本実施形態は実施形態1と同様、光束混合 手段オプティカルバイプ3の出射端3 b 近傍に着脱交換

る。

また同様にハエの目5の出射面5 b 近傍には着脱交換可 能な絞り12e、12fが設けられている。

【0063】光束調整手段11e、11fは図16に示 すように平行平面板111aの表裏面に各々回折光学素 子111、112を設けて構成している。

【0064】図16は光束調整手段11eの光軸Laを 含んだ断面での概略図と、その一部の拡大図を示してい る。光束調整手段11eのブレーズド形状は図中の拡大 図に示したとおりである。すなわち回折光学素子111 せる作用を有している。一方回折光学素子112は垂直 に光が入射した場合光軸La側に光を回折させる作用を 有している。

【0065】光束調整手段11eが例えば輪帯照明を形 成する光束調整手段であるとすると、回折光学素子11 1、112の位相分布は図17に示すように光軸を中心 とした同心円状のバターンから構成される回折光学素子 となる。

【0066】また光束調整手段11eが4重極照明を形 成する光束調整手段であるとすると、回折光学素子11 20 換可能な絞り12g、12hが設けられている。 1、112の位相分布は図18に示すように、直線状の パターンを隣接するパターンと直交する様に配置した回 折光学素子となる。

【0067】また光束調整手段11eが図14に示した 有効光源分布を形成する光束調整手段であるとすると、 回折光学素子111、112は図19に示すように、図 18の直線状の回折光学格子で構成されたものから、光 軸Laを含む中心部分を回折作用を持たないようにした 形状の回折光学素子となる。

【0068】本実施形態ではこれらの回折光学素子でハ 30 エの目5へ入射する光束の分布を調整することで各種変 形照明を効率よく形成している。又実施形態1で述べた ようにハエの目5の入射面5a上での強度分布がガウス 分布のようなスロープを持っている場合は、ハエの目5 出射面5 b 近傍に絞り12を設け、それを光束調整手段 11の変更に合わせて変更させて、所望の形状の有効光 源分布を形成している。

【0069】以上説明したように、実施形態2において も光束混合手段3と多光束発生手段5を用いた照明装置 11を光束混合手段3の直後に挿入するだけで、他の光 学部材を特に調整する必要なく、効率の高い変形照明を 可能としている。

【0070】さらに実施形態1の光束調整手段11はプ リズム部材で構成されているため、所望された有効光源 分布の場合においてはそれに基づいてプリズム部材を加 工していた。これに対して本実施形態においては回折光 学素子を用いて光束調整手段を構成しているので、回折 光学素子としての機能を有するための微細加工が許す範 囲であればいかなる光束調整手段も容易に作成可能であ 50

【0071】その際図16に示した様に、光リソグラフ ィー技術を使用したパイナリ光学素子として形成すると とが効率や製造誤差等の点から望ましく、また効率を考 えると8レベル以上のパイナリ光学素子とすることが望 ましい。

【0072】図20は本発明の照明装置の実施形態3の 一部分の要部概略図である。

【0073】本実施形態は図15の実施形態2に比べ は垂直に光が入射した場合光軸と反対方向に光を回折さ 10 て、光束調整手段11として平行平面板111a(11 1b)の一面に回折光学素子111(112)を設けた 2つの部材111b、112を対向配置して構成してい る点が異なっており、その他の構成は同じである。

> 【0074】図中、図15で示した要素と同一要素には 同符番を付している。

> 【0075】本実施形態は実施形態2と同様、光束混合 手段(オプティカルパイプ)3の出射端3b近傍に着脱 交換可能に光束調整手段11g、11hが設けられてお り、また同様にハエの目5の出射面5 b 近傍には着脱交

> 【0076】光束調整手段11g、11hは各々、図2 1に示すように平行平面板111a、112aの一面に 回折光学素子111、112を設けた部材111b、1 12bを対向配置して構成している。図21は光束調整 手段11gの光軸Laを含んだ断面での概略図と、その 一部の拡大図を示している。

> 【0077】光束調整手段11gは2つの回折光学素子 111、112を有している。その構成は平行平面板1 1 a の入射面と平行平面板 1 1 2 a の出射面にブレーズ ドされた回折格子素子より成っている。

> 【0078】その他の作用や構成は実施形態2と同様で あるので説明を省く。

> 【0079】以上説明したように、実施形態3において も光束混合手段3と多光束発生手段5を用いた照明装置 において、所望の有効光源分布に対応した光束調整手段 11を光束混合手段3の直後に挿入するだけで、他の光 学部材を特に調整する必要なく、効率の高い変形照明を 可能としている。

【0080】また実施形態2と同様に回折光学素子を用 において、所望の有効光源分布に対応した光束調整手段 40 いて光束調整手段を構成しているので、回折光学素子と しての機能を有するための微細加工が許す範囲であれ は、いかなる光束調整手段も容易に作成可能であり、そ の際、回折光学素子を光リソグラフィー技術を使用した バイナリ光学素子として形成することが効率や製造誤差 等の点から望ましく、また効率を考えると8レベル以上 のバイナリ光学素子とすることが望ましい。

> 【0081】さらに本実施形態では回折光学素子11 1、112の2つの平行平面板111a、112a部材 に分離して構成し、その分、硝材厚を削減している。

【0082】図22は本発明の照明装置の実施形態4の

要部概略図で、LSIやVLSI等の半導体チップや、 CCD、磁気センサ、液晶素子等のデバイスを製造す る、ステップ&リピート型やステップ&スキャン型の投 影露光装置に用いる照明装置の概略図である。以下実施 形態4においては前述した各実施形態と異なっている構 成を中心に説明する。

【0083】図22において、201はArFエキシマレーザ(波長約193nm)やKrFエキシマレーザ(波長約248nm)等のレーザ光源、202は入射光が変位してもそれから出射する光束の出射角が変化しない(保存す 10る)出射角度保存光学素子、203は集光光学系、204は光束混合手段、205はズーム光学系、207は多光束発生手段、208は集光光学系、209はデバイスパターンが形成されたマスク(レチクル)等の被照明物体を示す。又、AXは照明装置の光軸を示す。

【0084】11は光束調整手段であり、前述した各実施形態と同様の構成が適用可能となっている。12は絞りであり、前述した各実施形態と同様の構成が適用可能となっている。

【0085】集光光学系208及びズーム光学系205は、基本的に複数のレンズ素子より成り、場合によっては光路を折り曲げるためのミラーを少なくとも一枚有する。又、レンズ素子が一枚の場合もある。特にズーム光学系の複数のレンズ素子の内の複数のレンズ素子は不図示の駆動機構により光軸AXに沿って移動するよう構成してあり、複数のレンズ素子を光軸方向に所定の関係で動かすことにより、結像面の位置を固定しつつ結像倍率を変えるようにしてある。

【0086】光束混合手段204は、例えば、単一の光 バイプ又は複数個の光パイプを束ねた光パイプ東であ る。光パイプは、レーザー光源201からのレーザー光 に対して透過率の良い硝材 (石英や蛍石) を用いた多角 柱又は頂点側を切断した多角錐より成るガラス棒や、3 枚以上の平面鏡を各々の反射面を対面させて筒状に構成 したカレイドスコープ(万華鏡)のような中空の光学素 子から成る。この中空の光学素子も外形は多角柱又は頂 点側を切断した多角錐となる。光パイプの側面にある反 射面(ガラス棒の場合は空気との界面、中空光学素子の 場合は内側の反射面)は平坦で高い反射率を有する。光 東混合手段204は、その側面の反射面により入射光の 少なくとも一部を反射しつつ伝播させて入射光の複数の 光線を混ぜ合わせることにより、その光出射面204~ に又はその近傍に強度分布が均一な面光源 (光)を形成 する。以下、光束混合手段204及びこれと同じ機能を 有するものを「内面反射型インテグレータ」ともいう。 【0087】多光束発生手段207は、複数の微小レン ズより成るハエの目レンズや光ファイバー束等からな り、その光入射面207′に入射した入射光の波面を複 数の部分に分割してその光射出面207″又はその近傍 に複数の点光源から成る面光源(光)を形成している。

2

複数の点光源からの光は後段の光学系を介して互いに重なり合い所定の平面に強度分布が均一な面光源(光)を形成する。以下、多光束発生手段207及びこれと同じ機能を有するものを「波面分割型インテグレータ」ともいう。

【0088】レーザ光源201から射出したレーザ光は不図示のミラーやリレーレンズから成る光東引き回し光学系を経て出射出角度保存光学素子202に入射する。出射角度保存光学素子202は図23(A)に示すようにアパーチャ221とレンズ系222から構成されており、入射光束が光軸AXに直交する方向にある範囲内で変位して光東227から光束228の状態に変化しても、出射角度保存光学素子202から射出される光束の出射角度(開き角) ゆが一定である性質を有する。

【0089】又、出射角度保存光学素子202は、図23(B)に示すような複数の、微小レンズ223より成るハエの目レンズにより構成しても良い。この場合は出射角度のは微小レンズの形状に依存する。図23(B)の光学素子202も、入射光束が光軸AXに直交する方向にある範囲内で変位して光束227から光束228の状態に変化しても、出射角度保存光学素子202から出射する光束の出射角度(開き角)のが一定である。尚、ハエの眼レンズ以外の波面分割型インテグレータが、出射角度保存光学素子202として適用可能である。

【0090】出射角度保存光学素子202から出射角度 ゆで射出された光束 (ハエの眼レンズの場合は多光束) は、集光光学系203により内面反射型インテグレータ の手前に一旦集光され、その後内面反射型インテグレータ204内に発散状態で入射する。内面反射型インテグ レータ204に入射した発散光束は、その内面反射面で 多重反射しながら内部を通過して光軸AXに垂直な平面 にレーザ光源201の複数の虚像(見掛けの光源像)を形成する。従って内面反射型インテグレータ204の光射出面204′では、これら複数の虚像からあたかも射出したかのように見える複数の光束が互いに重ね合わされるので、光射出面204′における照度分布は均一に なる。この現象については後で図25を用いて説明す ス

【0091】内面反射型インテグレータ204に入射する時のレーザー光の発散角(出射角度保存光学素子202と集光光学系203に依存する)と、内面反射型インテグレータ204の長さと幅(径)とを考慮しつつ内面反射型インテグレータ204の形状を決定すると、各虚像から出て被照明物体209に入射する個々のレーザ光の光路長差がレーザ光固有のコヒーレンス長以上に設定でき、レーザー光の時間的コヒーレンスを低下させさせることにより被照明物体209上でのスペックルの発生を抑えることができる。さて図22に戻り、内面反射型インテグレータ204の光出射面204′に形成された50均一な照度分布(光強度分布)を持つ面光源(光)は、

光束調整手段11を介しズーム光学系205により所望 の倍率で、波面分割型インテグレータ207の光入射面 207′上へ拡大結像され、光入射面207′上に均一 光源像206が形成されることになる。

【0092】光入射面207′上に均一光源像206が 形成されると、光入射面207′の光強度分布がそのま ま波面分割型インテグレータ207の光射出面207~ に転写され、光射出面207"又はその近傍には、個々 の強度が互いにほぼ等しい多数個の点光源より成る、光 強度分布が均一な面光源が形成される。

【0093】光射出面207″又はその近傍の多数個の 点光源から射出する各光束は、絞り12を介し集光光学 系208により、被照明物体209上で互いに重なり合 うように物体を照明するので、被照明物体209全体の 照度分布は均一となる。

【0094】上記の「所望の倍率」とは被照射物体20 9へ入射する照射光束の開き角(出射角度) αが露光に 最適な値になるように均一光源像206の大きさが設定 される倍率であり、被照明物体が微細パターンを有する マスク(レチクル)等の場合には、マスクパターンの種 20 類(最小パターン線幅の大小) に応じてとの「所望の倍 率」が変えられる。

【0095】「所望の倍率」をmとする時、内面反射型 インテグレータ204から出射する光束の開き角(出射 角度) βに依存するズーム光学系205の光入射側開口 数をNA′、波面分割型インテグレータ207に入射す る光束の開き角 (入射角度) θに依存するズーム光学系 205の光出射側開口数をNA″とすると、NA′=m  $\cdot$  NA" が成立する。ととで、角度 $\theta$ の大きさは波面 分割型インテグレータ207の光入射側開□数NAを越 30 えない範囲で、且つとの開口数NAにできるだけ近い値 であることが、照明光の利用効率の観点から望ましい。 【0096】従って本実施例の照明装置では、角度のの

値は、倍率mの値の変化によらず、常時、波面分割型イ ンテグレータ207の入射側開口数に適合した最適角度 に設定されるようにしている。

【0097】即ち、マスクの種類などの露光の条件が変 わり、ズーム光学系205の最適な倍率血の値を無視で きない程度に変える時には、内面反射型インテグレータ 204からの出射する光束の開き角8の値も変えること 40 により、照明光の利用効率が低下しないようにする。 尚、ある条件の露光に最適な倍率mが決まると、(1) 式に基いて、内面反射型インテグレータ204から出射 する光束の開き角β(射出角度β)の最適角度が適宜決 める。

【0098】本実施例の照明装置は、角度βの値が内面 反射型インテグレータ204へ入射する光束の入射角度 φに等しく且つ入射角度φが出射角度保存光学素子20 2からの光束の開き角(出射角度)εに依存していると

応じて他の出射角度 ε が異なる出射角度保存光学素子に 切り換えることにより、角度hetaの値を一定又はほぼ一定 に維持している。

【0099】この出射角度保存光学素子202の切り換 えについて図24(A)及び(B)を用いて説明する。 【0100】図24において、202aは出射角度ε (=εa)が小さい出射角度保存光学素子であり、20 2bは出射角度 $\varepsilon$  (=  $\varepsilon$  b) が大きい出射角度保存光学 素子であり、その他の符番については図22で説明した 10 符番と同じ部材を指す。

【0101】一般に半導体チップ製造用投影露光装置の 照明装置においては、被照明物体209であるマスク (レチクル) のパターン形成面に入射する光束の開き角 (入射角度) αを最適角度に設定し且つ入射光束の利用 効率(光量)も高く維持することが要求されるので、本 実施例の照明装置では、ズーム光学系と複数個の出射度 保存光学素子202を用意し、マスクの種類の変更等必 要に応じて、ズーミングと光学素子の切り替えを行なう ことにより達成している。

【0102】図24 (A) はマスク209に入射する光 束の入射角度αが比較的小さい場合(この状態を「小α (シグマ)」の状態と言う。)を示し、マスク209の 回路パターンの最小線幅が比較的大き場合 (サブミクロ ンの範囲ではあるが) に対応する。尚、σ (シグマ) は 照明光学系の光出射側開口数Niと投影光学系の光入射 側開口数Npの比(Ni/Np)を意味する。

【0103】この小のの状態を設定するためには、波面 分割型インテグレータ207の光入射面207′上に内 面反射型インテグレータ204の光出射面204′(そ と又はその近傍にある面光源)を小さい倍率で結像する 必要がある。これはズーム光学系205の倍率を小さく するととにより達成されるが、前述したように入射角度  $\theta$ は波面分割型インテグレータ204の構成に依存した 最適角度に維持される必要がある。そこで、この小σ値 の状態に変える時には、入射角度αの値に対応する倍率 になるようにズーム光学系の倍率を変えると共に、入射 角度 $\theta$ の値が最適値に維持されるように、出射角度が $\epsilon$ b (>εa ) である出射角度保存光学素子202bを 出射角度がεaである出射角度保存光学素子202aに

【0104】図24 (B) はマスク209に入射する光 東の入射角度 $\alpha$ が比較的大きい場合(この状態を「大 $\sigma$ (シグマ)」の状態と言う。)を示し、マスク209の 回路パターンの最小線幅が比較的小さい場合 (サブミク ロンの範囲ではあるが) に対応する。 この大 σの状態を 設定するためには、波面分割型インテグレータ207の 光入射面207′に内面反射型インテグレータ204の 光出射面204′ (そと又はその近傍にある面光源)を 大きい倍率で結像する必要がある。これはズーム光学系 とを利用し、出射角度保存光学素子202を露光条件に 50 205の倍率を大きく大きすることにより達成される

30

が、前述したように入射角度 $\theta$ は波面分割型インテグレータ4の構成に依存した最適角度に維持される必要がある。そとで、との大 $\sigma$ 値の状態に変える時には、入射角度 $\alpha$ の値に対応する倍率になるようにズーム光学系の倍率を変えると共に、入射角度 $\theta$ の値が最適値に維持されるように、出射角度が $\epsilon$  a( $\epsilon$  b )である出射角度保存光学素子202aを出射角度が $\epsilon$  bである出射角度保存光学素子202bに切換える。

【0105】ことでは、ズーム光学系の結像倍率と出射角度保存光学素子とを2段階で切換える説明を行なった 10が、ズーム光学系の結像倍率と出射角度保存光学素子とを3段階以上で切換えるように構成することもできる。上記実施例のズーム光学系は所定の範囲で連続的に倍率を変えられるから3段階以上の倍率変更は容易で、従ってそのまま使用でき、又、出射角度保存光学素子は、互いに焦点距離が異なる3種類以上の出射角度保存光学素子を準備しておけばいい。尚、出射角度保存光学素子を切換えてもそれらによるレーザー光の集光位置(本実施例の場合無限違にある発光部の実像又は虚像の絶対位置)は略一定に維持される構成とする。 20

【0106】又、ズーム光学系として互いに結像倍率が異なる複数種の結像光学系を用意しておき、2つのインテグレータ204、207の間に選択的に一つの結像光学系を設けるようにしてもいい。一方、出射角度保存光学素子に、光軸方向に動く複数のレンズを有するズーム光学系を用いてもいい。

【0107】次に内面反射型インテグレータ204の光射出面204′の照度分布が均一になる理由について図25を用いて説明する。

【0108】図25では、内面反射型インテグレータ204は六角柱状のガラス棒であるとする。尚、図25は 光軸AXを含む側断面図である。

【0109】不図示の集光光学系203からのレーザー光は焦点P0に一旦集光(結像)し、その後、発散角ゆを有する発散光束となる。この時、レーザー光がエキシマレーザ光である場合は、一般に大強度であるため、焦点P0近傍では莫大なエネルギー密度となり、内面反射型インテグレータ204の光入射面のコーティング(反射防止膜)や硝材そのものを破壊してしまう恐れがある。従って、このような場合は図示の通り焦点P0から少し距離をおいて内面反射型インテグレータ204を配置する。

【0110】内面反射型インテグレータ204に入射した発散光束は内面反射面で繰り返し反射(所謂全反射)しながら内部を通過した後、入射した際の発散角度2041を保ったまま内面反射型インテグレータ204から出射する。との時、内面反射型インテグレータ204の内面反射面の各部分において反射された光束は反射後も発散しているので、各部分において反射された光束は、破線により示されているように、後方に虚像P1、P

2、P3、P4、P5、P6、P7、P8、P9、P1 0を形成する。図示してはいないが、実際には六角柱の ガラス棒の場合には、残りの二組の内面反射面対の作用 により上記と同様な虚像群が更に形成されている。

16

【0111】従って内面反射型インテグレータ204の 光射出面204′では、これら多数の虚像からあたかも 射出したかのように見える多数の光束が互いに重なり合い、照度分布が均一になる。

[0112]図26は図25の内面反射型インテグレータ204により生じた虚像(見掛けの光源像)群の配列を、例えば図24(A)の配置において波面分割型インテグレータ207を構成する一つの微小レンズの光射出面から見た図を示している。図26において、251は波面分割型インテグレータ207の微小レンズを、P1からP10は図25の虚像を示している。図26から分かる通り、内面反射型インテグレータ204が六角柱の光パイプの場合には虚像群は蜂の巣状に配列するが、内面反射型インテグレータ204が四角柱の光パイプである場合は虚像群は矩形の格子状に配列する。尚、この虚像は、集光光学系203と内面反射型インテグレータ204の間に形成されたレーザー光の集光点(点光源)の像である。

【0113】本実施例の照明装置は、図24(A)に示した通り出射角度保存光学素子202a、202bがm×n個の微小レンズより成るハエの目レンズ( $m \ge 2$ 、 $n \ge 2$ )であるから、虚像群の一つ一つの虚像は $m \times n$ 程度に分割された複数像で構成される。従ってとの分割複数像が蜂の巣状に並んだ虚像が見え、これらが波面分割型インテグレータ207の微小レンズーつに対応することになる。

【0114】従って、本実施例の照明装置は、波面分割型インテグレータ207の光出射面207″又はその近傍に形成された複数の点光源(有効光源)からの各光束を集光光学系208により被照明物体209上に重畳して照明する際の点光源(有効光源)の数を非常に多くしており、被照明物体209全体がより均一な照度分布となるように物体209を照明することを可能にしている。

【0115】また、図23(B)で説明したように、レーザ光源201からの光束が外乱により微小変位したとしても、出射角度保存光学素子202a、202bからの光束の出射度をは一定に維持されるので、図26における分割複数像の各々が微小変動するだけであって、蜂の巣状を成す虚像群には変動がなく、出射角度保存光学素子202a、202b波面分割型インテグレータ207の各微小レンズ251の中の虚像全体をマクロに見たときの変動は殆どなく、従って被照明物体209上の照度分布への影響も無視できる程度に小さくなる。

【0116】従って本実施例の照明装置は、レーザ光源 50 201からのレーザー光が変位しても非常に性能が安定 している系である。尚、光東調整手段11及び絞り12 の光学的作用は前述の各実施形態と同様である。

【0117】図27に上記実施例の照明装置をLSIや VLSI等の半導体チップや、CCD、磁気センサ、液 晶素子等のデバイスを製造するステップ&リピート型又 はステップ&スキャン型投影露光装置に適用した実施形 態2を示す。

【0118】図27において、291はArFエキシマレーザやKrFエキシマレーザレーザ等のレーザー光源201からの平行光束を所望のビーム形状に整形するた10めの光束整形光学系、292はコヒーレントなレーザ光束をインコヒーレント化するためのインコヒーレント化光学系、、293はマスク209の回路パターンの等倍像又は縮小像を投影する投影光学系、294は基板(シリコンやガラス)に感光材を塗布したウエハを示す。又ことでは図22に示した部材と同じ部材には図22

又、ここでは図22に示した部材と同じ部材には図22 と同じ符番を付し、説明は省略する。

【0119】レーザー光源201からのレーザー光は、投影光学系293が色収差補正されていない場合にはスペクトル線の半値幅が1pm-3pm程度に狭帯域化されており、投影光学系293が色収差補正されている場合には、スペクトル線の半値幅が10pm以上のある値に狭帯域化されている。又、投影光学系293が色収差補正されている場合に狭帯域化されていないレーザー光を用いる場合もある。

【0120】投影光学系293としては複数のレンズ素子のみで構成した光学系や複数のレンズ素子と少なくとも一枚の凹面鏡とで構成した光学系や複数のレンズ素子と少なくとも一枚のキノフォーム等の回折光学素子とで構成した光学系が使用できる。色収差の補正は、互いに 30 る。分散値(アッベ数)の異なる硝材より成る複数のレンズ素子を用いたり、上記回折光学素子をレンズ素子と逆方向の分散が生じるように構成したりする。 公報

【0121】レーザ光源201から射出したレーザ光は不図示のミラーやリレーレンズから成る光東引き回し光学系を経て光東整形光学系291に入射する。この光東整形光学系291は、複数のシリンドリカルレンズやビームエクスパンダ等より構成されており、レーザー光の(光軸AXと垂直な)断面形状の寸法の縦横比率を所望の値に変換する。

【0122】光束整形光学系291により断面形状が整形された光束は、ウエハ294上で光が干渉してスペックルを生じることを防ぐ目的でインコヒーレント化光学系292に入射し、光学系292によりスペックルが生じにくいインコヒーレントな光束に変換される。

【0123】インコヒーレント化光学系292としては、例えば特開平3-215930号公報の図1に開示されているような、入射光束を光分割面で少なくとも2つの光束(例えばp偏光とs偏光)に分岐した後で一方の光束を光学部材を介して他方の光束に対してレーザー光のコヒ 50

ーレンス長以上の光路長差を与えてから該分割面に再導 光して他方の光束と重ね合わせて射出されるようにした 折り返し系を少なくとも一つ備える光学系を用いること ができる。

【0124】インコヒーレント化光学系292からのイ ンコヒーレント化された光束は、出射角度保存光学素子 202に入射する。以下図22乃至図26を用いて述べ た手順により、波面分割型インテグレータ207の各微 小領域(微小レンズ)から出射した光束が集光光学系2 08によりマスク209を重畳して照明し、マスク20 9の投影すべき回路パターン全面で均一な照度分布が得 られるようにマスク209を均一照明する。そしてマス ク209上に形成された回路パターンが投影光学系29 3によりウエハ294上に投影結像され、ウエハ204 の感光材料への回路パターン(像)の露光が行なわれ る。尚、ウエハ294は不図示のXYZ可動ステージに 真空吸着法等により固定されており、XYZ可動ステー ジは紙面の上下左右前後に平行移動する機能を持ち、そ の移動は不図示のレーザ干渉計等の測長器で制御され る。とのような技術は周知技術であるので、詳しい説明 は省略する。

【0125】図27においては、波面分割型インテグレータ207の光出射側光路中に照明用の開口絞り12が配置されており、絞り12は互いに異なるσ値に対応する複数の開口絞りを円盤(ターレット)等に設けており、ズーム光学系のズーミングと出射角度保存光学素子の切換えに連動させて円盤を回転させることにより、σ値に合わせて所望の開口絞りを波面分割型インテグレータ207の光出射側光路中に挿入するように構成している

【0126】複数の開口絞りの開口形状としては、通常の円形開口や円環(リング)状開口や特開平4329623号公報(鈴木)に記載された光軸外の4つの開口等が使える

【0127】図28及び図29を用いて本発明の照明装置の実施形態5を説明する。

【0128】図28及び図29は、LSIやVLSI等の半導体チップや、CCD、磁気センサ、液晶素子等のデバイスを製造するステップ&スキャン(走査)型の投影露光装置に好適な照明装置の概略図である。図28、図29において前述した各実施形態と異なる部分のみを説明する。

【0129】図28(A)と(B)は本実施例の照明装置が前述の小 $\sigma$ の状態にある場合を示しており、(A)は照明装置をスキャン方向(以下、「z方向」と記す。)から見た図で、(B)は照明装置をスキャン方向と直交する方向(以下、「y方向」と記す。)から見た図である。又、図29(A)と(B)は本実施例の照明装置が前述の大 $\sigma$ の状態にある場合を示しており、

D (A)は照明装置をz方向から見た図で、(B)は照明

装置をy方向から見た図である。

【0130】尚、以下、図29 (A)、 (B) において 光軸AXと光軸ACからy方向に延びる軸とを含む断面 をXy断面、光軸AXからz方向に延びる軸とを含む断 面をxz断面と記す。図28及び図29において、22 0a、220bはXY断面とXZ断面とで出射光束の開 き角(出射角度)が異なる出射角度保存光学素子、24 0は内面反射型インテグレータ、240′は内面反射型 インテグレータの光出射面、270は波面分割型インテ ータの光入射面、光出射面、300yはマスク上の照明 域(光)のy方向の長さ、300zはマスク上の照明域 (光)のz方向の長さを示す。又、図中の図22乃至図 27で示した部材と同じ部材には図24と同一の符番を 付している。

19

【0131】図28及び図29で示す本実施例の照明装 置の基本的な構成と機能は、その変形例も含めて図22 乃至図27で示した前記実施例の照明装置と同じであ り、本実施例の照明装置の前記実施例の照明装置との相 違点は出射角度保存光学素子と内面反射型インテグレー 20 タと波面分割型インテグレータの構成と機能にある。従 って、とこでは前記実施例との相違点のみ説明するとと にする。

【0132】ステップ&スキャン型の投影露光装置で は、y方向に延びた(z方向よりもy方向の方が長い) 矩形スリット状の照明域をマスク209上に効果的に形 成する必要がある。

【0133】そこで本実施例では、出射角度保存光学素 子として、光軸AXと光軸AXからy方向に延びる軸と を含む断面(以下、「xy断面」と記す。)に関する焦 点距離と光軸AXと光軸AXからz方向に延びる軸とを 含む断面(以下、「xz断面」と記す。)に関する焦点 距離とが互いに異なるアナモフィック光学系より成る素 子220aと220bを用い、内面反射型インテグレー タとして、光軸と直交する断面(以下、「yz断面」と 記す。)の形状がy方向に延びる一対の直線とz方向に 延びる一対の直線とで表わされる四角柱の光パイプより 成るインテグレータ240を用い、波面分割型インテグ レータとして、個々の微小レンズのyz断面の形状がy 方向に延びる矩形であるフライアイレンズより成るイン 40 ることになる。 テグレータ270を用いている。

【0134】出射角度保存光学素子220aと220b は、各々xy断面における焦点距離がxz断面における 焦点距離よりも小さく、従って、各断面で見た光束の開 き角(出射角度)の関係は、 y z 断面における出射角度  $\epsilon$ a y、 $\epsilon$ b yの方がxz 断面における出射角度 $\epsilon$ a Z、 E b 2 よりも大きい。従って、図示された光束の開 き角(出射角度又は入射角度) φy、φz、βy、β Z、 $\theta$  y、 $\theta$  Z、 $\gamma$  y、 $\gamma$  Z、 $\alpha$  y、 $\alpha$  Z の関係も、 $\phi$ 

>α2である。ととで、γy>γ2であるので、マスク 9上では y 方向に延びた矩形スリット状の照明域が形成 される。

【0135】又、前記実施例と同様に、 のの大小に依存 してεαy<εby、εαz<εbzの関係があり、角 柱状の光パイプの性質に依存して $\phi$ y= $\beta$ y、 $\phi$ z= $\beta$ zの関係がある。

【0136】出射角度保存光学素子220aと220b は、xy断面とxz断面とで焦点距離が異なる微小レン グレータ、270 $^{\prime}$  、270 $^{\prime}$  は波面分割型インテグレ 10 ズを複数個2次元的にy z 断面にそって並べたフライア イレンズや図23(A)の絞り221としてy方向に延 びたスリット開口を有するものを用いた素子も適用可能 である。尚、各フライアイレンズを構成する微小レンズ は、通常のレンズや回折光学素子(フレネルレンズ)に よって構成される。

> 【0137】図30は図28及び図29の内面反射型イ ンテグレータ240により生じた虚像(見掛けの光源 像) 群の配列を、波面分割型インテグレータ270を構 成する一つの微小レンズの光射出面から見た図を示して いる。図30において、320は波面分割型インテグレ ータ270の微小レンズを、Y1からY12及びZ1か **528は虚像を示している。**

> 【0138】図30から分かると通り、内面反射型イン テグレータ240が四角柱の光パイプであるので、虚像 群はy方向とz方向と沿って格子状に配列する。又、内 面反射型インテグレータ240に入射する発散光束の入 射角度がxy断面とxz断面とで互いに異なるので、内 面反射面での反射回数がxy断面とxz断面とで互いに 異なり、そのためy方向とz方向とで虚像の数が異なっ ている。尚、この虚像は、集光光学系203と内面反射 型インテグレータ240の間に形成されたレーザー光の 集光点(点光源)の像である。

【0139】本実施例の照明装置は、図28及び図29 に示した通り出射角度保存光学素子220a、220b がm×n個の微小レンズより成るハエの目レンズ (m≥ 2、n≥2)であるから、虚像群の一つ一つの虚像はm ×n程度に分割された複数像で構成される。従ってとの 分割複数像が格子状に並んだ虚像が見え、これらが波面 分割型インテグレータ270の微小レンズ一つに対応す

【0140】従って、本実施例の照明装置も、波面分割 型インテグレータ270の光出射面207″又はその近 傍に形成された複数の点光源 (有効光源) からの各光東 を集光光学系208によりマスク209上に重畳して照 明する際の点光源(有効光源)の数を非常に多くしてお り、マスク209全体がより均一な照度分布となるよう にマスク209を照明することを可能にしている。

【0141】以上のような構成を有する本実施例の照明 装置も、前記実施例同様に、マスク209の種類等に応  $y>\phiz$ 、 $\betay>\betaz$ 、 $\thetay>\thetaz$ 、 $\gammay>\gammaz$ 、 $\alphay$  50 じて小 $\sigma$ の状態と大 $\sigma$ の状態を作る際に、ズーム光学系 205の結像倍率を小さな値と大きな値の間で切換え且 つ出射角度保存光学素子220aと出射角度保存光学素 子220bを切換えることにより、角度hetaェの各  $\alpha$ の値を一定又はほぼ一定に維持しつつ角度  $\alpha$  y 、  $\alpha$  z の各々の値を変えるととができ、光の利用効率を低下さ せることなくσを変更することが可能である。又、レー ザー光源からのレーザー光が変位してもマスク209上 で照度むらが生じることもない。

【0142】図31に図28乃至図30で示した照明装 置をLSIやVLSI等の半導体チップや、CCD、磁 10 ク209の回路パターン部の端部に矩形スリット状の照 気センサ、液晶素子等のデバイスを製造するステップ& スキャン型等の走査型露光装置に適用した実施形態3を 示す。

【0143】図31において、291はArFエキシマ レーザやK r F エキシマレーザ等のレーザ光源201か らの光束を所望のビーム形状に整形するための光束整形 光学系、292はコヒーレントなレーザ光束をインコヒ ーレント化するためのインコヒーレント化光学系、29 3はマスク209の回路パターンの等倍像又は縮小像を 投影する投影光学系、294は基板(シリコンやガラ ス)に感光材を塗布したウエハを示す。又、ここでは図 28乃至図30に示した部材と同じ部材には図28乃至 図30と同じ符番を付し、説明は省略する。

【0144】レーザ光源201から射出したレーザ光は 不図示のミラーやリレーレンズから成る光束引き回し光 学系を経て光束整形光学系291に入射する。この光束 整形光学系291は、複数のシリンドリカルレンズやビ ームエクスパンダ等より構成されており、レーザー光の (光軸AXと垂直な)断面形状の寸法の縦横比率を所望 の値に変換する。

【0145】光東整形光学系291により断面形状が整 形された光束は、ウエハ294上で光が干渉してスペッ クルを生じることを防ぐ目的でインコヒーレント化光学 系292に入射し、光学系292によりスペックルが生 じにくいインコヒーレントな光束に変換される。

【0146】インコヒーレント化光学系292として は、特開平3-215930号公報の図1 に開示されているよう な、前述の光学系を用いることができる。

【0147】インコヒーレント化光学系292からのイ ンコヒーレント化された光束は、出射角度保存光学素子 40 が完成し、これが出荷(ステップ7)される。 220a又は220bに入射する。以下最初の実施例で 図23乃至図26を用いて述べた手順と同様の手順によ り、波面分割型インテグレータ270の各微小領域(微 小レンズ) から出射した光束が集光光学系208により マスク209を重畳して照明し、マスク209の投影す べき回路パターン全面で均一な照度分布が得られるよう にマスク209を均一照明する。この時、マスク209 上には、 y 方向に伸びる矩形スリット状の照明域 (光) が形成される。そしてマスク209上に形成された回路 パターンの内の前記照明域が形成された部分が投影光学 50 にイオンを打ち込む。

系293によりウエハ294上に投影結像され、ウエハ 294の感光材料への回路パターン (像) の露光が行な

【0148】ウエハ294は不図示のxyxの各方向に 移動可能なXYZ可動ステージに真空吸着法等により固 定されており、マスク209も不図示のxyxの各方向 に移動可能なXYZ 可動ステージに真空吸着法等により 固定されており、各XYZ可動ステージの移動は不図示 のレーザ干渉計等の測長器で制御される。そして、マス 明域を形成した状態で各XY2可動ステージを移動させ て、マスク209をz方向にウエハ294を-z方向に 走査することにより、マスク209の回路パターン全体 をウエハ294上に投影して回路パターン全体をウェハ 294上に転写する。尚、投影光学系293の投影倍率 がM、マスク209の走査速度がVの時、ウエハ294 の走査速度は-M×Vである。

【0149】図32は本発明のデバイス(ICやLSI 等の半導体チップ、或は液晶パネルやCCD等)の製造 20 方法のフローチャートである。とれについて説明する。 【0150】ステップ1(回路設計)では半導体デバイ スの回路設計を行なう。

【0151】ステップ2(マスク製作)では設計した回 路パターンを形成したマスクを製作する。一方、ステッ プ3 (ウエハ製造) ではシリコン等の材料を用いてウェ ハを製造する。

【0152】ステップ4(ウエハプロセス)は前工程と 呼ばれ、本発明の露光装置を用い、前記の用意した同路 パターン(第1物体)を形成したマスク(レチクル)と 30 ウエハ(第2物体)を用いてリソグラフィ技術によって ウエハ上に実際の回路を形成する。

【0153】ステップ5(組立)は後工程と呼ばれ、ス テップ4によって作製されたウエハを用いて半導体チッ ブ化する工程であり、アッセンブリ工程(ダイシング) ボンディング)、パッケージング工程(チップ封入)等 の工程を含む。

【0154】ステップ6(検査)ではステップ5で作製 された半導体デバイスの動作確認テスト、耐久性テスト 等の検査を行なう。こうした工程を経て半導体デバイス

【0155】図33は上記のウェハプロセスのフローチ ャートである。

【0156】ステップ11(酸化)ではウエハの表面を 酸化させる。

【0157】ステップ12 (CVD) ではウエハ表面に 絶縁膜を形成する。

【0158】ステップ13 (電極形成)ではウエハ上に 電極を蒸着によって形成する。

【0159】ステップ14(イオン打込み)ではウェハ

【0160】ステップ15(レジスト処理)ではウェハ に感光剤を塗布する。

【0161】ステップ16(露光)では本発明の露光装 置によってレチクルの回路パターンをウエハに焼付露光

【0162】ステップ17(現像)では露光したウェハ を現像する。

【0163】ステップ18 (エッチング) では現像した レジスト以外の部分を削り取る。

【0164】ステップ19(レジスト剥離)ではエッチ 10 【図19】 本発明に係る光束調整手段としての回折光 ングがすんで不要となったレジストを取り除く。

【0165】これらのステップを繰り返し行なうことに よってウエハ上に多重に回路パターンが形成される。

【0166】本実施形態の製造方法を用いれば、従来よ りも短時間で半導体デバイスを製造することができる。 [0167]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、以上のように各要素を 設定することにより、通常照明法と変形照明法の切り替 えが容易で、かつ高い照明効率で被照射面を均一に照明 することができ、高集積度のデバイスを容易に製造する 20 の説明図 ことができる照明装置及びそれを用いた投影露光装置 デバイスの製造方法を達成することができる。

【0168】特に本発明によれば、通常照明と変形照明 の切り替えを、光束混合手段の直後に様々な構成の光束 調整手段を出し入れすることで容易に実現することがで き、また照明光束を高い効率で利用することができる等 の効果が得られる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態1の要部概略図
- 【図2】 本発明の照明装置を用いた投影露光装置の実 30 図で、大のの状態における装置構成図 施形態1の要部概略図
- 【図3】 本発明に係る光束調整手段の概略図
- 【図4】 本発明に係る絞り調整手段の概略図
- 【図5】 本発明に係るハエの目の入射面での照度分布 の概略図
- 【図6】 本発明に係るハエの目の入射面での昭度分布 の概略図
- 【図7】 本発明に係る絞りで不要光を遮光した場合の 有効光源を表す説明図
- 【図8】 本発明に係る光束調整手段を交換した場合の 40 概略図
- 【図9】 本発明に係るハエの目入射面での照度分布の 概略図
- 【図10】 本発明に係るハエの目入射面での照度分布 の概略図
- 【図11】 本発明に係る絞りで不要光を遮光した場合 の有効光源を表す説明図
- 【図12】 本発明に係る4重極照明の場合のハエの目 入射面での照度分布の概略図
- 【図13】 本発明に係る絞りで不要光を遮光した場合 50 6 照射手段

の有効光源を表す説明図

(13)

- 【図14】 本発明に係る有効光源分布の説明図
- 【図15】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態2の一部分の 要部概略図
- 【図16】 本発明に係る光東調整手段の概略図
- 【図17】 本発明に係る光束調整手段としての回折光 学素子の位相分布の説明図
- 【図18】 本発明に係る光束調整手段としての回折光 学素子の位相分布の説明図
- 学素子の位相分布の説明図
  - 【図20】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態3の一部分の 要部概略図
  - 【図21】 本発明に係る光束調整手段の概略図
  - 【図22】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態4を示す概略
  - 【図23】 出射角度保存光学素子の2つの例を示す概 略図
- 【図24】 出射角度保存光学素子の切り換えについて
- 【図25】 内面反射型インテグレータの機能について の説明図
- 【図26】 図22乃至図25の内面反射型インテグレ ータ204により形成される虚像群を示す説明図
- 【図27】 本発明の露光装置の実施形態2を示す概略 図で、図22の照明装置を搭載した露光装置
- 【図28】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態5を示す概略 図で、小σの状態における装置構成図
- 【図29】 本発明の照明装置の実施形態5を示す概略
- 【図30】 図28及び図29の内面反射型インテグレ
  - ータ240により形成される虚像群を示す説明図 【図31】本発明の露光装置の実施形態3を示す概略図 で、図28及び図29が示す照明装置を搭載した露光装 置図
  - 【図32】 本発明のデバイスの製造方法のフローチャ --
  - 【図33】 本発明のデバイスの製造方法のフローチャ ート
- 【図34】 従来の照明装置の要部概略図
  - 【図35】 図24の一部分の説明図
  - 【図36】 図24の一部分の説明図
  - 【図37】 図24の一部分の説明図

#### 【符号の説明】

- 1 水銀灯(光源)
- 2 楕円ミラー
- 3 光束混合手段
- 4 集光レンズ
- 5. 多光束発生手段

293 投影光学系

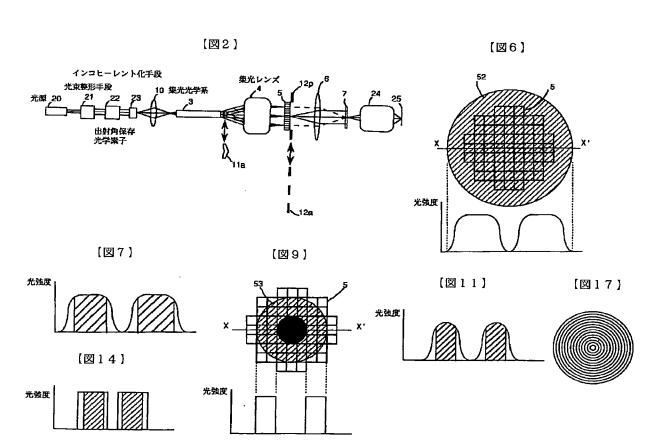
26

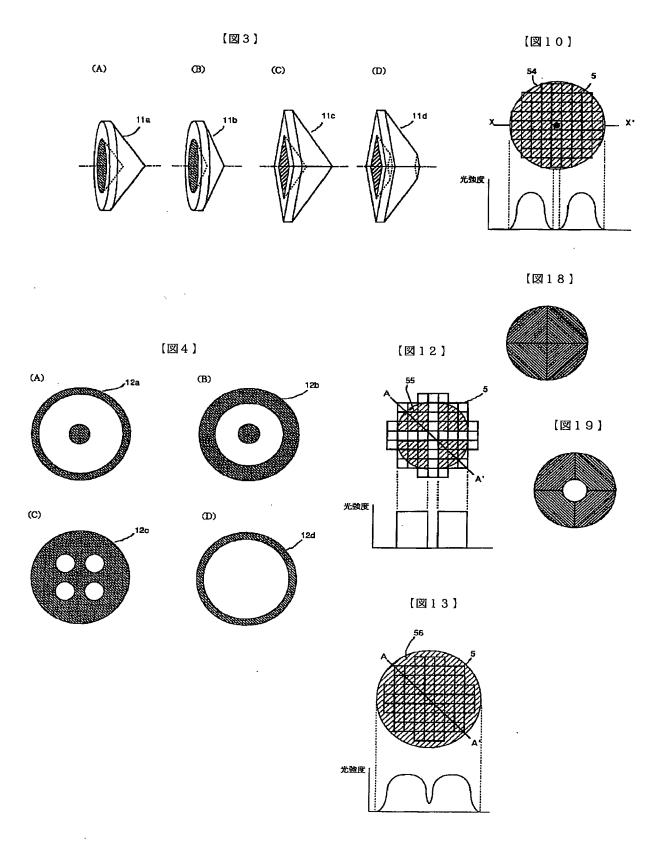


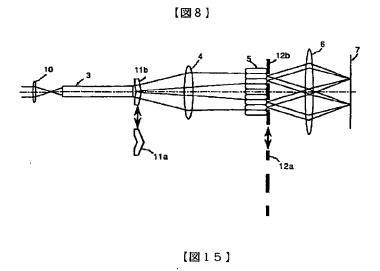
201 レーザ光源

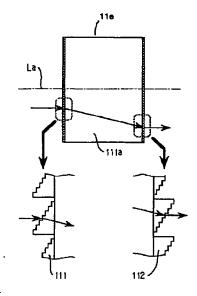
202 射出角度保存光学素子 294 ウエハ

【図1】 【図5】 照射手段 照明系 多光束発生手段 12a 校り 単 夕集光レンズ g 7 被照射面 オプティカルレンズ 集光光学系10 (光東混合手段) 3 光強度 11b 光束開整手段

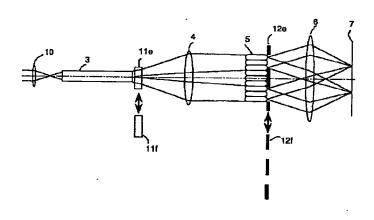


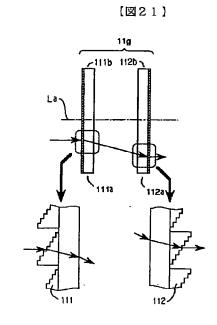


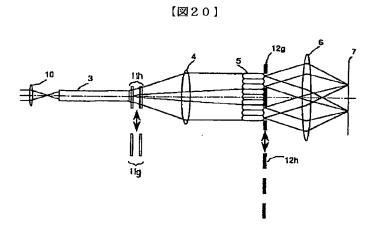


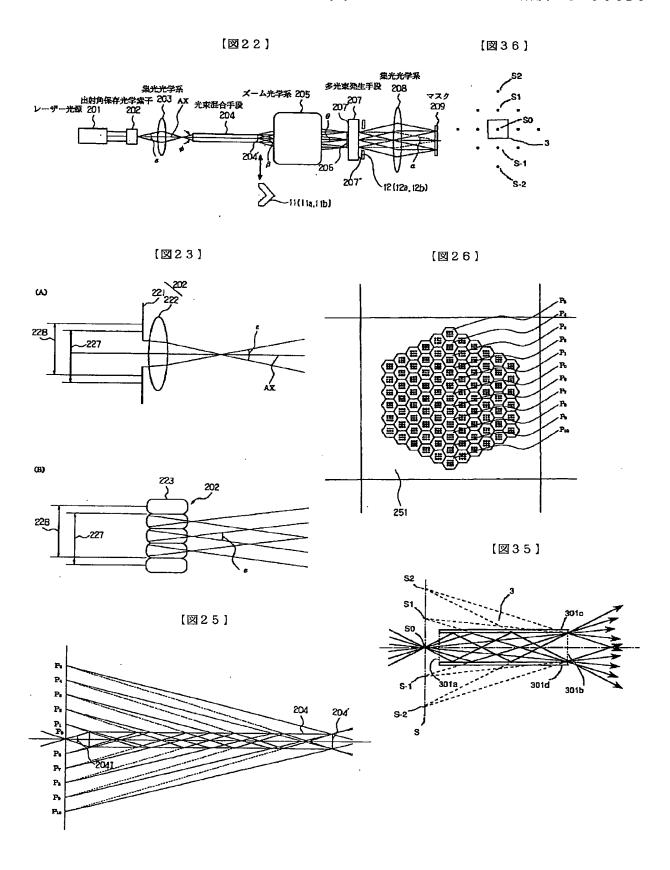


[図16]

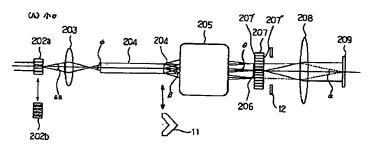




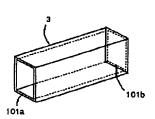


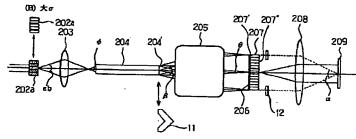


【図24】

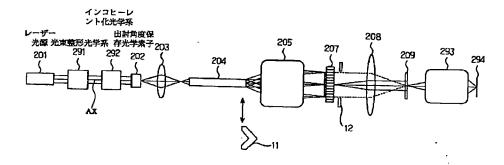




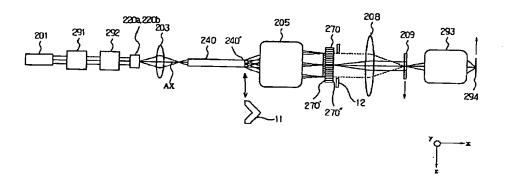




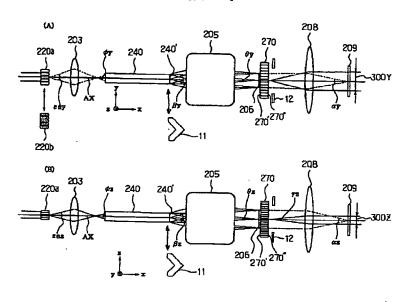
[図27]



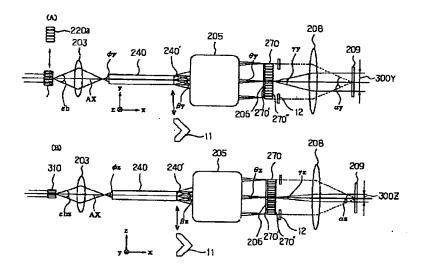
【図31】



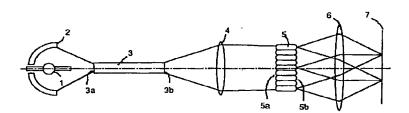
[図28]



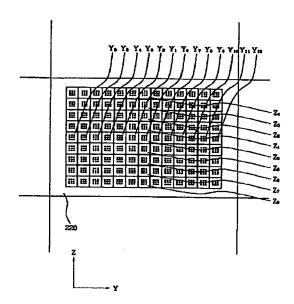
[図29]



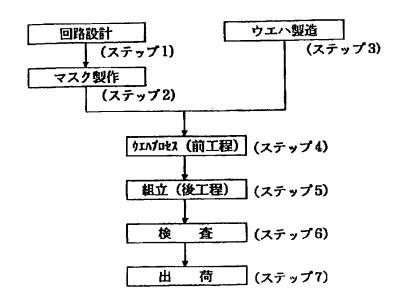
[図34]



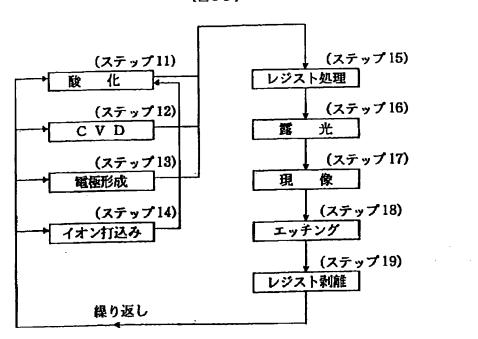
【図30】



[図32]



[図33]



【公報種別】特許法第17条の2の規定による補正の掲載 【部門区分】第7部門第2区分

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H01L 21/027

G03F 7/20 521

[FI]

H01L 21/30 515 D

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H01L 21/30 503 Z

#### 【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成11年12月2日(1999.12. 2)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光源と、該光源からの光束を集光する集光光学系と、該集光光学系からの光束を混合して射出する光東混合手段と、該光東混合手段からの出射光束を用いて多数の部分光束を発生させる多光東発生手段と、該多光東発生手段からの光束を重ね合わせた状態で被照射面を照射する照射手段と、を有する照明装置において、該光東混合手段の出射面近傍に該多光東発生手段の入射面での光量分布を調整する光束調整手段を設けたことを特徴とする照明装置。

【請求項2】 前記光束混合手段と前記多光束発生手段の間には光学系が配置されており、該光学系により該光束混合手段の出射面と、該多光束発生手段の入射面とを略共役になるよう設定していることを特徴とする請求項1の照明装置。

【請求項3】 前記光東混合手段はオプティカルバイブを有していることを特徴とする<u>請求項1又は請求項2</u>の照明装置。

【請求項4】 前記光束調整手段は、<u>凹面の円錐面を光</u>入射面側に持ち、凸面の円錐面を光出射面側に持つ光学部材<u>を備える</u>ととを特徴とする請求項1<u>又は請求項2又</u>は請求項3の照明装置。

【請求項5】 前記光東調整手段は、<u>凹面の多角錐面を光入射面側に持ち、凸面の多角錐面を光出射面側に持つ</u> 光学部材<u>を備える</u>ことを特徴とする請求項1<u>又は請求項</u>2又は請求項3の照明装置。 【請求項6】 前記光束調整手段は、<u>頂点近傍を光軸に水平な面で切断した凹面の多角錐面を光入射面側に持ち、頂点近傍を光軸に水平な面で切断した凸面の多角錐面を光出射面側に持つ光学部材を備える</u>ことを特徴とする請求項1<u>又は請求項2又は請求項3</u>の照明装置。

【請求項7】 前記光束調整手段は、輪帯状の位相分布を有する回折光学素子を2つ有していることを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2又は請求項3の照明装置。

【請求項8】 前記光束調整手段は一面に回折光学素子を設けた基板を有しており、該回折光学素子は該一面上の多数の領域に面積分割されており、かつ各々の領域の回折光学素子は直線状のパターンから形成されており、また各々の領域の回折光学素子による光束の回折方向が互いに異なっており、前記多光束発生手段上の離散的な位置に他に比べて強い光強度分布を形成していることを特徴とする請求項1又は請求項2又は請求項3の照明装置。

【請求項9】 前記多光束発生手段の入射面上での光量 分布が異なるようにした光束調整手段を複数設け、該複 数の光束調整手段のうちの1つを光路中に選択可能に設 定していることを特徴とする請求項1<u>乃至請求項8</u>のい ずれか1項記載の照明装置。

【請求項10】 前記多光束発生手段はハエの目を有していることを特徴とする請求項1<u>乃至請求項9</u>のいずれか1項記載の照明装置。

【請求項11】 前記多光東発生手段の出射面近傍には前記光束調整手段の種類に応じて開口形状が異なる絞りを交換可能に設けているととを特徴とする請求項1<u>乃至</u>請求項10のいずれか1項記載の照明装置。

【請求項12】 請求項1<u>乃至請求項11</u>のいずれか1 項記載の照明装置を用いてレチクルのパターンを投影光 学系により<u>被露光基板に投影する</u>ことを特徴とする投影 露光装置。 【請求項13】 請求項1<u>乃至請求項11</u>のいずれか1項記載の照明装置を用いて<u>レチクルのバターン</u>を投影光学系により<u>被露光基板に投影し、該レチクルと該被露光基板の双方を該投影光学系の光軸と垂直方向に該投影光学系の投影倍率に対応させた速度比で同期させて走査することで該レチクルのバターンで該被露光基板を</u>露光することを特徴とする投影露光装置。

【請求項14】 請求項12又は<u>請求項13</u>の投影露光 装置を用いて<u>レチクルの回路パターンでウエハを露光する段階と、該露光したウエハを現像する段階とを含む</u>ことを特徴とするデバイスの製造方法。

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0026

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

[0026]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1の発明の照明装置は、光源と、該光源からの光束を集光する集光光学系と、該集光光学系からの光束を混合して射出する光束混合手段と、該光束混合手段からの出射光束を用いて多数の部分光束を発生させる多光束発生手段と、該多光束発生手段からの光束を重ね合わせた状態で被照射面を照射する照射手段と、を有する照明装置において、該光束混合手段の出射面近傍に該多光束発生手段の入射面での光量分布を調整する光束調整手段を設けたことを特徴としている。

【手続補正3】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0027

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0027】請求項2の発明は請求項1の発明におい て、前記光束混合手段と前記多光束発生手段の間には光 学系が配置されており、該光学系により該光束混合手段 の出射面と、該多光束発生手段の入射面とを略共役にな るよう設定していることを特徴としている。 請求項3の 発明は請求項1又は2の発明において、前記光束混合手 段はオプティカルパイプを有していることを特徴として いる。請求項4の発明は請求項1,2又は3の発明にお いて、前記光束調整手段は、凹面の円錐面を光入射面側 に持ち、凸面の円錐面を光出射面側に持つ光学部材を備 えることを特徴としている。請求項5の発明は請求項 1. 2又は3の発明において、前記光束調整手段は、凹 面の多角錐面を光入射面側に持ち、凸面の多角錐面を光 出射面側に持つ光学部材を備えることを特徴としてい る。請求項6の発明は請求項1,2又は3の発明におい て、前記光束調整手段は、頂点近傍を光軸に水平な面で 切断した凹面の多角錐面を光入射面側に持ち、頂点近傍 を光軸に水平な面で切断した凸面の多角錐面を光出射面

側に持つ光学部材を備えることを特徴としている。請求 項7の発明は請求項1,2又は3の発明において、前記 光束調整手段は、輪帯状の位相分布を有する回折光学素 子を2つ有しているととを特徴としている。 請求項8の 発明は請求項1,2又は3の発明において、前記光束調 整手段は一面に回折光学素子を設けた基板を有してお り、該回折光学素子は該一面上の多数の領域に面積分割 されており、かつ各々の領域の回折光学素子は直線状の バターンから形成されており、また各々の領域の回折光 学素子による光束の回折方向が互いに異なっており、前 記多光束発生手段上の離散的な位置に他に比べて強い光 強度分布を形成していることを特徴としている。請求項 9の発明は請求項1から8のいずれか1項の発明におい て、前記多光束発生手段の入射面上での光量分布が異な るようにした光束調整手段を複数設け、該複数の光束調 整手段のうちの1つを光路中に選択可能に設定している ことを特徴としている。請求項10の発明は請求項1か ら9のいずれか1項の発明において、前記多光束発生手 段はハエの目を有していることを特徴としている。請求 項11の発明は請求項1から10のいずれか1項の発明 <u>において、前記多光束発生手段の出射面近傍には前記光</u> 束調整手段の種類に応じて開□形状が異なる絞りを交換 可能に設けていることを特徴としている。

【手続補正4】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0028

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0028】請求項12の発明の投影露光装置は請求項1から11のいずれか1項記載の照明装置を用いてレチクルのパターンを投影光学系により被露光基板に投影することを特徴としている。請求項13の発明の投影露光装置は請求項1から11のいずれか1項記載の照明装置を用いてレチクルのパターンを投影光学系により被露光基板に投影し、該レチクルと該被露光基板の双方を該投影光学系の光軸と垂直方向に該投影光学系の投影倍率に対応させた速度比で同期させて走査することで該レチクルのパターンで該被露光基板を露光することを特徴としている。

【手続補正5】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0029

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0029】請求項14の発明のデバイスの製造方法は 請求項12又は13の投影露光装置を用いてレチクルの 回路パターンでウエハを露光する段階と、該露光したウ エハを現像する段階とを含むことを特徴としている。

【手続補正6】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0077

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0077】光束調整手段11gは2つの回折光学素子111、112を有している。その構成は平行平面板<u>1</u>11aの入射面と平行平面板112aの出射面にブレーズドされた回折格子素子より成っている。

【手続補正7】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0124

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0124】インコヒーレント化光学系292からのインコヒーレント化された光束は、出射角度保存光学素子202に入射する。以下図22乃至図26を用いて述べ

た手順により、波面分割型インテグレータ207の各後小領域(微小レンズ)から出射した光束が集光光学系208によりマスク209を重畳して照明し、マスク209の投影すべき回路パターン全面で均一な照度分布が得られるようにマスク209を均一照明する。そしてマスク209上に形成された回路パターンが投影光学系293によりウエハ294上に投影結像され、ウエハ294の感光材料への回路パターン(像)の露光が行なわれる。尚、ウエハ294は不図示のXYZ可動ステージに真空吸着法等により固定されており、XYZ可動ステージは紙面の上下左右前後に平行移動する機能を持ち、その移動は不図示のレーザ干渉計等の測長器で制御される。このような技術は周知技術であるので、詳しい説明は省略する。

Searching PAJ Page 1

### PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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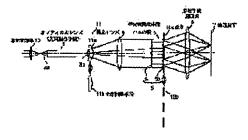
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#### (54) LIGHTING DEVICE AND ALIGNER USING THE SAME

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make switching between normal lighting method and deformed lighting method easier while allowing an irradiated surface to be lit evenly up high lighting efficiency, by providing an optical flux adjusting means near an out-going surface of an optical flux mixing means, for allowing adjustment of light quantity distribution on an incidence surface of a plurality of optical-flux generating means.

SOLUTION: An optical flux from an out-going angle preserving optical element is made to generate a condensed point by a condensing optical system 10, then it is made incident on an incidence surface 3a of an optical pipe (optical flux mixing means) 3. Near an out-going surface 3b of an optical pipe 2, optical flux adjusting means 11a and 11b which can be detached/attached for replacement are provided, for regulating the optical flux distribution out-going from the optical pipe 3. The optical flux adjusting means 11a forms such effective light source as of zone of larger outside diameter on an incidence surface 5a of a plurality of optical-flux generating means 5 while the optical flux adjusting means 11b that of smaller outside diameter. A condenser lens 4 makes the light



flags from a light flux adjusting means 11 condensed on the incidence surface 5a of the plurality of optical-flux generating means 5 comprising a fly-eye lens.

#### **EGAL STATUS**

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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The light source, the condensing optical system which condenses the flux of light from this light source, and a flux of light mixing means to mix and inject the flux of light from this condensing optical system, In the lighting system which has the multi luminous flux generator which generates much partial flux of lights using the outgoing beam from this flux of light mixing means, and an exposure means to irradiate an irradiated plane where the flux of light from this multi luminous flux generator is piled up establishing a flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and constituting the quantity of light distribution by the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator possible [adjustment] -- [claim 2] Claim 1 characterized by having set up so that optical system may be arranged between said flux of light mixing means and said multi luminous flux generators and it may become abbreviation conjugate according to this optical system about the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator, or 2 lighting systems. [Claim 3] Said flux of light mixing means is claim 1 characterized by having the optical pipe, or the lighting system of 2.

[Claim 4] For a concave outgoing radiation side side, a plane-of-incidence side is [ said flux of light adjustment means ] claims 1 and 2 to which it is characterized by consisting of an optical member with a convex conical surface, or the lighting system of 3.

[Claim 5] For a concave outgoing radiation side side, a plane-of-incidence side is [ said flux of light adjustment means ] claims 1 and 2 to which it is characterized by consisting of an optical member with the convex multiple conical surface, or the lighting system of 3.

[Claim 6] For a concave outgoing radiation side side, a plane-of-incidence side is [ said flux of light adjustment means ] claims 1 and 2 to which it is characterized by consisting of an optical member which has the flat surface which cut the top-most vertices of the convex multiple conical surface in respect of being level to an optical axis, or the lighting system of 3.

[Claim 7] Said flux of light adjustment means is claims 1 and 2 characterized by having two diffracted-light study components which have zona-orbicularis-like distribution [ phase ], or the lighting system of 3. [Claim 8] Said flux of light adjustment means has the substrate which prepared the diffracted-light study component in the whole surface. The surface-integral rate of this diffracted-light study component is carried out to many fields on this whole surface, and the diffracted-light study component of each field is formed from the straight-line-like pattern. Moreover, claims 1 and 2 characterized by for the diffraction directions of the flux of light by the diffracted-light study component of each field differing mutually, and forming strong optical intensity distribution in the discrete location on said multi luminous flux generator [ else ] or 3 lighting systems.

[Claim 9] The lighting system of claim 1-8 characterized by having established two or more flux of light adjustment means by which it was made for the quantity of light distribution on the plane of incidence of said multi luminous flux generator to differ, and having set up of these two or more flux of light adjustment means selectable [one] in an optical path given in any 1 term.

Claim 10] Said multi luminous flux generator is the lighting system of claim 1-9 characterized by having the ye of a fly given in any 1 term.

Claim 11] The lighting system of claim 1-10 characterized by having established the diaphragm from which an pening configuration differs according to the class of said flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing

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radiation side of said multi luminous flux generator exchangeable given in any 1 term.

[Claim 12] The projection aligner characterized by carrying out projection exposure of the pattern on the body side established in the irradiated plane using the lighting system of 11 given in any 1 term from claim 1 according to projection optics at the exposure substrate.

[Claim 13] The projection aligner characterized by synchronizing the both sides of this body and this exposure substrate with the velocity ratio made equivalent to the projection scale factor of this projection optics in the optical axis and perpendicular direction of this projection optics, scanning them to an exposure substrate, and exposing to it the pattern on the body side established in the irradiated plane using the lighting system of 11 given in any 1 term from claim 1 according to projection optics.

[Claim 14] The manufacture approach of the device characterized by carrying out the development of this exposure substrate, and manufacturing a device after carrying out projection exposure of the pattern on a body side on an exposure substrate according to projection optics using claim 12 or the projection aligner of 13.

[Translation done.]

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention illuminates [ in / specifically / the manufacturing installation of devices, such as a semiconductor device, ] the pattern on a reticle side appropriately about the manufacture approach of of the projection aligner and device which used a lighting system and it, and is what from which high resolution was acquired easily is suitable for the projection aligner of a step-and-repeat method, or a step and a scanning [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to attain high resolving-power-ization, removal of the illuminance nonuniformity in a mask side (reticle side) is strongly demanded of the lighting system generally used for the aligner for device manufacture of a semiconductor device etc. The lighting system which aimed at improvement in condensing effectiveness has proposed these people as this demand in JP,1-000913,A.

[0003] Drawing 34 is the important section schematic diagram of the lighting system proposed in this official

[0004] One in drawing is the light source and consists of an extra-high pressure mercury lamp etc. 2 consists of an ellipse mirror etc. with a condensing means, and the light source 1 is arranged near the 1st focus of this ellipse mirror 2. 3 consists of the optical pipe of a predetermined configuration with a flux of light mixing means, and, as for plane-of-incidence 3a of this optical pipe 3, near [ the 2nd focus ] arrangement of the ellipse mirror 2 is carried out. It is the eye of the fly whose 4 is a condenser lens and whose 5 is a multi luminous flux generator, and the condenser lens 4 is set up so that outgoing radiation edge 3b of the optical pipe 3 and planeof-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly may become abbreviation conjugation relation. Moreover, it is determined that many optical constants of a condenser lens 4 carry out image formation of the outgoing radiation edge 3b to plane-of-incidence 5a for a desired scale factor in that case.

[0005] 6 consists of a configuration which contains a condenser lens with an exposure means, and is irradiating the irradiated plane 7 to which a mask, a reticle side, etc. are set using the flux of light from outgoing radiation

[0006] The Koehler illumination system which makes a before [ the condensing means 6 ] side focus carry out abbreviation coincidence of the condensing point (backside focus) of the component lens which constitutes the eye 5 of a fly in that case, and carries out abbreviation coincidence with an irradiated plane 7 and a backside [ the condensing means 6 ] focus is constituted.

[0007] Using the multiple echo by the medial surface, the optical pipe which is the flux of light mixing means 3 forms much \*\* or the condensing point of a fruit from the one flux of light, and shows the principle to drawing

[0008] For example, suppose that it consists of members which carry out internal reflection by the hollow which has a square cross section as shows an optical pipe to drawing 37.

[0009] <u>Drawing 35</u> expresses signs that the condensing point of \*\* is formed of the condensing flux of light which has the light source image S0 in a before [plane-of-incidence 301a of the optical pipe 3] side in the cross

[0010] Outgoing radiation of the flux of light which is not once reflected at upper part side-face 301c and 301d of lower part side faces among the flux of lights which carry out incidence from the light source image S0 is carried out from injection side 301b as it is.

[0011] the flux of light which carries out outgoing radiation of the flux of light reflected once only by upper part side-face 301c so that it may be supplied about upper part side-face 301c from the condensing point S0 and the condensing point S1 of conjugation \*\*\*\*, and is reflected once only at 301d of lower part side faces -- 301d of lower part side faces -- being related -- the condensing point S0 and condensing point S-1 of conjugation \*\*\*\* from -- outgoing radiation is carried out so that it may be supplied.

[0012] After carrying out outgoing radiation of the flux of light reflected by upper part side-face 301c after reflecting at 301d of lower part side faces like the following so that it may be supplied from the condensing point S0, and reflecting by upper part side-face 301c, outgoing radiation of the flux of light reflected at 301d of lower part side faces is carried out so that it may be supplied from the condensing point S2.

[0013] Therefore, outgoing radiation of the flux of light which has the light source image S0 which carries out incidence in this optical pipe is carried out as substantially supplied by reflection of the 1 time or multiple times

in a side face from many light source images.

[0014] Consequently, the situation of the condensing point seen from the outgoing radiation side by reflection in each side face is the field S in which outgoing radiation side 301b comes to be illuminated by the flux of light from the condensing point of a large number distributed in the shape of a grid like drawing 36, and the \*\* collection light spot of these large number is formed of it. The substantial surface light source is formed. [0015] therefore, outgoing radiation edge 301b of the optical pipe 3 -- abbreviation -- uniform illumination distribution can be acquired.

[0016] Although the degree of the homogeneity becomes settled by the count of reflection of the flux of light within the optical pipe 3, detailed explanation is omitted here.

[0017] The eye 5 of a fly consists of an array of two or more microlenses, and the outgoing radiation side 5b forms the secondary surface of light source.

[0018] as already explained, outgoing radiation side 301b of the optical pipe 3 and plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly are connected to abbreviation conjugate -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- outgoing radiation side 301b of the optical pipe 3 -- already -- abbreviation -- although uniform illumination distribution is formed, still more uniform illumination distribution is attained on an irradiated plane by carrying out incidence of it to the eye 5 of a fly, and irradiating an irradiated plane 7 with Koehler illumination with the exposure means 6. [0019] By the way, the resolution as which a projection aligner is required is also increasing with improvement

in the degree of integration of the latest semiconductor device every year. In order to raise resolution, research and development in various approaches, such as short-wavelength-izing of the light source, adoption of a phase shift method, and adoption of deformation illumination, is done, and it is not necessary to add large modification and, and deformation illumination has especially the advantage that modification of the conventional mask pattern is unnecessary, to equipment conventionally.

[0020] as the typical example of deformation illumination -- the pupil of projection optics of an illuminationlight study system, and abbreviation -- in case the flux of light passes in a field [ \*\*\*\* ], the passage location of the flux of light with the approach of making it call the so-called 4-fold pole lighting restricted to four places estranged from the optical axis Especially two of the approaches by which the passage location of the flux of light is restricted an optical axis and in the shape of [ of this alignment ] zona orbicularis in the field of the aforementioned illumination-light study system and which are called the so-called \*\*\*\*\*\* are common. [0021] Although 4-fold pole lighting has the remarkable effectiveness of the improvement in resolution, and increase of the depth of focus about especially the pattern that consists of a line in every direction, about the pattern which consists of a line of the direction of slant, there is a fault which does not carry out deformation lighting rather and which usually gets worse rather than lighting.

[0022] On the other hand, zona-orbicularis lighting has the description for which it does not depend in the direction of a pattern, although the effectiveness of the improvement in resolution and depth of focus increase is not more remarkable than 4-fold pole.

[0023] As a lighting system using deformation illumination, by JP,5-251308,A, a zona-orbicularis-like flux of light conversion means to change parallel light into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light is established between a light source means and an integrator, and oblique illumination of the illuminated field is carried out to homogeneity.

[0024] In JP,5-283317,A or JP,6-204114,A, the optical element which deflects incoming beams in the predetermined direction between an ellipse mirror and an optical integrator and it can be inserted [ optical

. . . .

element] is arranged, the optical intensity distribution of the plane of incidence of an optical integrator are changed, and the irradiated plane is illuminated.

[0025]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The lighting system mentioned above can be improved, the change of illumination and deformation illumination can usually illuminate an irradiated plane to homogeneity at high lighting effectiveness easily, and this invention aims at offer of the manufacture approach of the lighting system which can manufacture the device of a high degree of integration easily and the projection aligner using it, and a device.

[0026]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The condensing optical system to which the lighting system of this invention condenses the flux of light from the light source (1-1) and this light source, A flux of light mixing means to mix and inject the flux of light from this condensing optical system, and the multi luminous flux generator which generates much partial flux of lights using the outgoing beam from this flux of light mixing means, It is characterized by establishing a flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and constituting the quantity of light distribution by the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator possible [adjustment] in the lighting system which has an exposure means to irradiate an irradiated plane, where the flux of light from this multi luminous flux generator is piled up.

[0027] Especially, optical system is arranged between said (1-1-1) flux of light mixing means and said multi luminous flux generators, and set up to become abbreviation conjugate according to this optical system about the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator.

- (1-1-2) Said flux of light mixing means should have the optical pipe.
- (1-1-3) As for said flux of light adjustment means, a plane-of-incidence side should consist of an optical member in which a concave outgoing radiation side side has a convex conical surface.
- (1-1-4) As for said flux of light adjustment means, a plane-of-incidence side should consist of an optical member in which a concave outgoing radiation side side has the convex multiple conical surface.
- (1-1-5) As for said flux of light adjustment means, a plane-of-incidence side should consist of an optical member which has the flat surface where the concave outgoing radiation side side cut the top-most vertices of the convex multiple conical surface in respect of being level to an optical axis.
- (1-1-6) Said flux of light adjustment means should have two diffracted-light study components which have zona-orbicularis-like distribution [phase].
- (1-1-7) Said flux of light adjustment means has the substrate which prepared the diffracted-light study component in the whole surface. The surface-integral rate of this diffracted-light study component is carried out to many fields on this whole surface, and the diffracted-light study component of each field is formed from the straight-line-like pattern. Moreover, the diffraction directions of the flux of light by the diffracted-light study component of each field differ mutually, and form strong optical intensity distribution in the discrete location on said multi luminous flux generator [else].
- (1-1-8) Establish two or more flux of light adjustment means by which it was made for the quantity of light distribution on the plane of incidence of said multi luminous flux generator to differ, and set up one of these two or more flux of light adjustment means selectable into an optical path.
- (1-1-9) Said multi luminous flux generator should have the eye of a fly.
- (1-1-10) It is characterized by having established the diaphragm from which an opening configuration differs according to the class of said flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing radiation side of said multi luminous flux generator exchangeable etc.
- [0028] It is characterized by the projection aligner of this invention carrying out projection exposure of the pattern on the body side established in the irradiated plane (2-1) according to projection optics at the exposure substrate using the lighting system of a configuration (1-1).
- (2-2) It is characterized by synchronizing the pattern on the body side established in the irradiated plane according to projection optics with the velocity ratio made equivalent to the projection scale factor of this projection optics in the optical axis and perpendicular direction of this projection optics at an exposure substrate, scanning it, and exposing the both sides of this body and this exposure substrate.

  [0029] the manufacture approach of the device of this invention -- a configuration (2-1) -- or (2-2) is

. . . .

characterized by carrying out the development of this exposure substrate, and manufacturing a device, after carrying out projection exposure on an exposure substrate using a projection aligner according to the pattern projection optics on a body (3-1) side.
[0030]

[Embodiment of the Invention] It is the important section schematic diagram of the operation gestalt 1 of the projection aligner with which <u>drawing 1</u> used some important section schematic diagrams of the operation gestalt 1 of the lighting system of this invention, and <u>drawing 2</u> used the lighting system of this invention. [0031] The projection aligner of this operation gestalt can apply a step-and-repeat method, and a step and a scanning method.

[0032] Among drawing, 20 are the light source and consist of excimer laser, extra-high voltage small \*\*\*\*, etc. which emit ultraviolet rays, far ultraviolet rays, etc. the flux of light which carried out outgoing radiation of the light source 20 should pass the flux of light plastic surgery means 21 -- pass the incoherent-ized means 22 after making it a desired flux of light configuration -- it changes into the low flux of light of coherence, and further, by the outgoing radiation angle preservation optical element 23, after eliminating the effect by vibration between the light source 20 and a projection aligner etc., incidence is carried out to the condensing optical system 10.

[0033] After the flux of light from the outgoing radiation angle preservation optical element 23 makes a condensing point from the condensing optical system 10, incidence of it is carried out to plane-of-incidence 3a of the optical pipe (flux of light mixing means) 3. the drive which is not illustrated near the outgoing radiation edge (outgoing radiation side) 3b of the optical pipe 3 -- attachment and detachment -- the exchangeable flux of light adjustment means 11 (11a, 11b) is established, and desired regulation is added to the flux of light distribution which carries out outgoing radiation of the optical pipe 3.

[0034] The flux of light adjustment means 11 (11a, 11b) has changed to the plane-of-incidence side from the prism member (optical member) which has the conical surface of a convex at the outgoing radiation side side of concave, as shown in <a href="mailto:drawing3">drawing3</a> (A) and (B), the vertical angles differ in the flux of light adjustment means 11a and 11b, and the direction of flux of light adjustment means 11a serves as a configuration of a convex with it compared with flux of light adjustment means 11b. [a small namely, include angle and] [sharper] The direction of flux of light adjustment means 11a forms in plane-of-incidence 5a of the multi luminous flux generator 5 with which the direction of the zona orbicularis with a big outer diameter and flux of light adjustment means 11b mentions the effective light source of the zona orbicularis with a small outer diameter later. 4 is a condenser lens and is condensing the high speed from the flux of light adjustment means 11 to plane-of-incidence 5a of the multi luminous flux generator 5 which consists of the eye lens of a fly. [0035] A condenser lens 4 carries out image formation of the outgoing radiation side 3b of the flux of light mixing means 3 to plane-of-incidence 5a of a multi luminous flux generator 5 for a predetermined scale factor, and both sides are made to become abbreviation conjugation relation mutually.

[0036] It is the secondary light source near the outgoing radiation side 5b of the eye 5 of a fly, and unnecessary light is shaded there and the effective light source of a request configuration is orthopedically operated by the configuration. 12 -- extracting -- coming out -- it is -- near outgoing radiation side 5b of a multi luminous flux generator 5 -- a drive -- attachment and detachment -- it is prepared exchangeable. Drawing 12 has two or more drawing (12a, 12b).

[0037] Drawing 12a and 12b has opening shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (A) and (B). In <u>drawing 4</u>, a shadow area is the protection-from-light section.

[0038] 6 is an exposure means, condenses the flux of light which passed opening of diaphragm 12 among the flux of lights from outgoing radiation side 5b of the eye 5 of a fly, and is carrying out Koehler illumination of the irradiated plane (reticle) 7.

[0039] 24 is projection optics and has projected the pattern drawn on the reticle (mask) 7 on the exposure substrate (wafer) 25.

[0040] In the projection aligner of this operation gestalt, it is changed into deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4-fold pole lighting, by exchanging the flux of light adjustment means 11a and 11b etc. for insertion or other flux of light adjustment means.

[0041] He shades unnecessary light and is trying to form a desired effective light source configuration in accuracy more by inserting diaphragm 12 if needed near the outgoing radiation side 5b of a multi luminous flux

#### generator 5 in that case.

[0042] Next, the descriptions other than the configuration mentioned above among the configurations of this operation gestalt are explained.

[0043] The illumination distribution formed by plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly by the flux of light adjustment means 11 changes with optical arrangement of plane-of-incidence 5a of the configuration of the flu of light adjustment means 11, the flux of light adjustment means 11, a condenser lens 4, and the eye 5 of a fly, aberration of a condenser lens 5, etc.

[0044] When flux of light adjustment means 11a shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (A) as a flux of light adjustment means 11 is used, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, zona-orbicularis-like illumination distribution may be formed on plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly, and an umbra and a bright section may have [those reinforcement] an abrupt change very much.

[0045] The shadow area in drawing 5 is a part by which light is irradiated, and the optical reinforcement in the XX' cross section is shown below. Since the unnecessary light to desired effective light source distribution hardly arises in this case as shown in drawing 5, the above-mentioned drawing 12a becomes unnecessary. [0046] On the other hand, as shown in drawing 6 depending on an illumination system, a sagging \*\* case has the upper part and the lower part like Gaussian distribution in the cross section of the optical reinforcement of the zona orbicularis. In that case, unnecessary light is shaded by using diaphragm 12a shown in drawing 4 (A). [0047] The slash section of drawing 7 shows the part which contributes to formation of effective light source distribution, without being shaded when extracting and using 12a.

[0048] <u>Drawing 8</u> is an explanatory view at the time of exchanging flux of light adjustment means 11a for flux of light adjustment means 11b in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0049] As shown in <u>drawing 9</u> the same with having mentioned above also in this case, zona-orbicularis-like the bright section and umbra of illumination distribution of an eye 5 of plane-of-incidence 5a may carry out an abrupt change very much. [ of a fly ] In this case, it extracts and 12b is unnecessary. On the other hand, when the intensity distribution in plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly show <u>drawing 10</u>, unnecessary light is too shaded using diaphragm 12b. The slash section of <u>drawing 11</u> shows the part which it is not shaded when extracting and using 12b, but contributes to formation of effective light source distribution.

[0050] The above can respond also to deformation lighting, such as 4-fold pole, by changing the flux of light adjustment means 11 similarly, although the case where zona-orbicularis lighting was formed was described. [0051] Flux of light adjustment means 11c shown in drawing 3 (C) is the outer diameter of the flux of light adjustment means for forming 4-fold pole lighting, and consists of the prism member which has 4 pyramidal-surface configuration of a convex in a plane-of-incidence side at the outgoing radiation side side of concave. [0052] Thereby, the flux of light carries out incidence only to the shadow area shown in plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly at drawing 12. Under the present circumstances, it changes into diaphragm 12c which also shows a diaphragm to drawing 4 (C), the effective light source is formed only in the part which showed the slash to drawing 13 R> 3, and the desired effective light source is formed. In addition, drawing and drawing 13 under drawing 12 show the intensity distribution in the AA' cross section of drawing on drawing 12. [0053] In this case, as already stated in explanation of zona-orbicularis lighting, although the illumination distribution by the side of plane-of-incidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly is the case where it has an abrupt change by the bright section and the umbra, since it is the same as having mentioned above about a case [ like Gaussian

[0054] Moreover, about the location from the optical axis of the discrete intensity distribution of 4-fold pole, like the prism member of zona-orbicularis lighting, it is adjusting the vertical angle of a four-sided pyramid, and can adjust to the location of arbitration.

[0055] 11d of flux of light adjustment means shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (D) is the explanatory view of the outer diameter of the flux of light adjustment means for forming the effective light source which has intensity distribution, though intensity distribution are discretely as weak as 4-fold pole into other parts of 4-fold pole instead of the strong effective light source.

[0056] The flux of light adjustment means of <u>drawing 3</u> (D) makes Taira the concave of the prism member of flux of light adjustment means 11c of <u>drawing 3</u> (C), and the top-most vertices of a convex. The intensity distribution of the flux of light which carries out incidence to the eye 5 of a fly by this came to be shown in drawing 14.

distribution whose it is, explanation is omitted.

[0057] With this operation gestalt, as explained above, it is not necessary to adjust especially other optical members, and high deformation lighting of effectiveness is enabled in the lighting system using the flux of light mixing means 3 and a multi luminous flux generator 5 only by inserting the flux of light adjustment means 11 corresponding to desired effective light source distribution immediately after the flux of light mixing means 3 [0058] Moreover, by insertion of a flux of light accommodation means, when un-arranging arises in an illumination system, also at the time of the usual lighting which does not use a flux of light accommodation means, a flux of light accommodation means, abbreviation, etc. are by carrying out, and the optical path length parallel plate is inserted, and although the optical path length between a flux of light mixing means and a condenser lens changes therefore, at the time of deformation lighting, you may constitute so that it and a flux o light accommodation means may be exchanged.

[0059] <u>Drawing 15</u> is some important section schematic diagrams of the operation gestalt 2 of the lighting system of this invention.

[0060] The points which this operation gestalt formed the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112 at the front rear face of plane-parallel-plate 111a instead of the prism member of a predetermined configuration as a flux of light adjustment means 11 (11e, 11f), and were constituted compared with the operation gestalt 1 of drawing 1 differ, and other configurations are the same.

[0061] The same code number is given to the same element as the element shown by drawing 1 among drawing.

[0062] this operation gestalt -- the operation gestalt 1 -- the same -- near outgoing radiation edge 3b of the flux of light mixing means optical pipe 3 -- attachment and detachment -- the flux of light adjustment means 11e and 11f prepare exchangeable -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- moreover -- the same -- near outgoing radiation side 5b of the eye 5 of a fly -- attachment and detachment -- the exchangeable diaphragms 12e and 12f are established.

[0063] The flux of light adjustment means 11e and 11f prepare and constitute the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112 respectively at the front rear face of plane-parallel-plate 111a, as shown in drawing 16.

[0064] <u>Drawing 16</u> shows the schematic diagram and some enlarged drawings in a cross section including the optical axis La of flux of light adjustment means 11e. The blazed configuration of flux of light adjustment means 11e is as having been shown in the enlarged drawing in drawing. That is, when light carries out incidence of the diffracted-light study component 111 perpendicularly, it has the operation which makes an optical axis and an opposite direction diffract light. On the other hand, when light carries out incidence of the diffracted-light study component 112 perpendicularly, it has the operation which makes light diffract to an optical-axis La side.

[0065] Supposing flux of light adjustment means 11e is a flux of light adjustment means to form for example, zona-orbicularis lighting, phase distribution of the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112 will serve as a diffracted-light study component which consists of concentric circular patterns centering on an optical axis as shown in drawing 17.

[0066] Moreover, supposing flux of light adjustment means 11e is a flux of light adjustment means to form 4-fold pole lighting, phase distribution of the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112 will serve as a diffracted-light study component arranged so that it may intersect perpendicularly with the pattern which adjoins a straight-line-like pattern, as shown in drawing 18.

[0067] Moreover, supposing flux of light adjustment means 11e is a flux of light adjustment means to form the effective light source distribution shown in <u>drawing 14</u>, the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112 will turn into a diffracted-light study component of the configuration it was made not to have a diffraction operation from what consisted of diffracted-light study grids of the shape of a straight line of <u>drawing 1818</u> in a part for a core including an optical axis La, as shown in drawing 19.

[0068] With this operation gestalt, various deformation lighting is efficiently formed by adjusting the distribution of the flux of light which carries out incidence to the eye 5 of a fly with these diffracted-light study components. Moreover, as the operation gestalt 1 described, when the intensity distribution on plane-of-noidence 5a of the eye 5 of a fly have a slope like Gaussian distribution, extract near the eye 5 outgoing-adiation side 5b of a fly, prepare 12, it is made to change to compensate for modification of the flux of light djustment means 11, and effective light source distribution of a desired configuration is formed.

)069] As explained above, it is not necessary to adjust especially other optical members, and high deformation

lighting of effectiveness is enabled only by inserting the flux of light adjustment means 11 corresponding to desired effective light source distribution immediately after the flux of light mixing means 3 in the lighting system using the flux of light mixing means 3 and a multi luminous flux generator 5 also in the operation gestalt 2.

[0070] Furthermore, since the flux of light adjustment means 11 of the operation gestalt 1 consisted of prism members, in the effective light source distribution for which it asked, it had processed the prism member based on it. On the other hand, since the flux of light adjustment means is constituted using a diffracted-light study component in this operation gestalt, if it is the range which micro processing for having a function as a diffracted-light study component allows, any flux of light adjustment means can be created easily.

[0071] It is desirable from points, such as effectiveness and a manufacture error, to form like as a binary optical element which was shown in drawing 16 at that time and which used the optical lithography technique, and considering effectiveness, it is desirable to consider as the binary optical element of 8 or more level.

[0072] Drawing 20 is some important section schematic diagrams of the operation gestalt 3 of the lighting system of this invention.

[0073] The points which this operation gestalt carries out opposite arrangement of the two members 111b and 112 which formed the diffracted-light study component 111 (112) in the whole surface of plane-parallel-plate 111a (111b) as a flux of light adjustment means 11 compared with the operation gestalt 2 of <u>drawing 15</u>, and are constituted differ, and other configurations are the same.

[0074] The same code number is given to the same element as the element shown by <u>drawing 15</u> among drawing.

[0075] this operation gestalt -- the operation gestalt 2 -- the same -- near outgoing radiation edge 3b of the flux of light mixing means (optical pipe) 3 -- attachment and detachment -- the flux of light adjustment means 11g and 11h prepare exchangeable -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- moreover -- the same -- near outgoing radiation side 5b of the eye 5 of a fly -- attachment and detachment -- the exchangeable diaphragms 12g and 12h are established. [0076] Respectively, as shown in drawing 21 R> 1, on the whole surface of plane-parallel plates 111a and 112a, the flux of light adjustment means 11g and 11h carry out opposite arrangement, and constitute the members 111b and 112b which formed the diffracted-light study components 111 and 112. Drawing 21 shows the schematic diagram and some enlarged drawings in a cross section including the optical axis La of 11g of flux of light adjustment means.

[0077] 11g of flux of light adjustment means has two diffracted-light study components 111 and 112. The configuration has changed to the plane of incidence of plane-parallel-plate 11a, and the outgoing radiation side of plane-parallel-plate 112a from the blazed \*\*\*\*\*\* diffraction-grating component.

[0078] Since other operations and configurations are the same as that of the operation gestalt 2, explanation is omitted.

[0079] As explained above, it is not necessary to adjust especially other optical members, and high deformation lighting of effectiveness is enabled only by inserting the flux of light adjustment means 11 corresponding to desired effective light source distribution immediately after the flux of light mixing means 3 in the lighting system using the flux of light mixing means 3 and a multi luminous flux generator 5 also in the operation gestalt 3.

[0080] Moreover, since the flux of light adjustment means is constituted using a diffracted-light study component like the operation gestalt 2 If it is the range which micro processing for having a function as a diffracted-light study component allows In that case, any flux of light adjustment means can be created easily, it is desirable from points, such as effectiveness and a manufacture error, to form a diffracted-light study component as a binary optical element which used the optical lithography technique, and considering effectiveness, it is desirable to consider as the binary optical element of 8 or more level.

0081] Furthermore, with this operation gestalt, it separates into two plane-parallel-plates 111a of the diffracted-ight study components 111 and 112, and a 112a member, and constitutes, and the part and glass thickness are educed.

0082] Drawing 22 is the important section schematic diagram of the operation gestalt 4 of the lighting system of this invention, and is the schematic diagram of the lighting system used for the projection aligner of the step to repeat die which manufactures devices, such as semiconductor chips, such as LSI and VLSI, and CCD, a nagnetometric sensor, a liquid crystal device, or a step & scan mold. It explains focusing on a different

configuration from each operation gestalt mentioned above in the operation gestalt 4 below. [0083] In drawing 22 201 Laser light sources, such as ArF excimer laser (wavelength of about 193nm), and KrF excimer laser (wavelength of about 248nm), The outgoing radiation (it saves) include-angle preservation optical element from which the outgoing radiation angle of the flux of light which carries out outgoing radiation does not change even if incident light displaces 202, 203 shows illuminated bodies, such as condensing optical system and a mask (reticle) with which, as for a multi luminous flux generator and 208, condensing optical system was formed, and, as for zoom optical system and 207, the device pattern was formed [ 204 ] for a flux of light mixing means and 205, as for 209. Moreover, AX shows the optical axis of a lighting system. [0084] 11 can apply the same configuration as each operation gestalt which is a flux of light adjustment means and was mentioned above. 12 can apply the same configuration as each operation gestalt which is a diaphragm and was mentioned above.

[0085] The condensing optical system 208 and the zoom optical system 205 consist of two or more lens elements fundamentally, and have at least one mirror for bending an optical path depending on the case. Moreover, the number of lens elements may be one. Two or more lens elements of two or more lens elements of especially zoom optical system are constituted so that it may move in accordance with an optical axis AX with a non-illustrated drive, and they have changed the image formation scale factor by moving two or more lens elements in the direction of an optical axis by predetermined relation, fixing the location of an image formation side.

[0086] The flux of light mixing means 204 is the optical pipeline bundle which bundled the optical pipeline or two or more optical pipelines of a single. An optical pipeline consists of the optical element of hollow like the glass rod which consists of the multiple drill which cut the multiple column [ using \*\* material with sufficient permeability (a quartz and fluorite)], or top-most-vertices side to the laser light from the laser light source 201, and the kaleidoscope (kaleidoscope) which each reflector was made to meet and constituted the plane mirror of three or more sheets in tubed. It becomes the multiple drill from which, as for the appearance, the optical element of this hollow also cut the multiple column or top-most-vertices side. It has a reflection factor flat [ the reflector (in the case of a glass rod in the case of an interface with air, and a hollow optical element, it is an inside reflector) in the side face of an optical pipeline], and high, making it spread, the flux of light mixing means 204 reflecting a part of incident light [ at least ] according to the reflector of the side face, and mixing two or more beams of light of incident light -- the optical outgoing radiation side 204' -- or intensity distribution form the uniform surface light source (light) in the near. What has the same function as the flux of light mixing means 204 and this hereafter is also called "internal reflection mold integrator."

[0087] A multi luminous flux generator 207 consists of an eye lens, an optical-fiber bundle, etc. of a fly which consist of two or more microlenses, and forms the surface light source (light) which divides into two or more parts the wave front of the incident light which carried out incidence to the optical plane-of-incidence 207', and changes from two or more point light sources to the 207" of irradiation labor attendant and its near. The light from two or more point light sources forms the surface light source (light) with uniform intensity distribution in an overlap predetermined flat surface mutually through latter optical system. What has the same function as a multi luminous flux generator 207 and this hereafter is also called "wavefront-splitting mold integrator." [0088] Incidence of the laser beam injected from the laser light source 201 is carried out to the preservation optical element 202 whenever [ outgoing radiation outlet angle ] through the flux of light leading-about optical system which consists of non-illustrated a mirror and a relay lens. The outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 consists of aperture 221 and a lens system 222, as shown in drawing 23 (A), and even if it displaces within limits to which an optical axis AX and incoming beams tend to cross at right angles and changes from the flux of light 227 to the condition of the flux of light 228, the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 has a fixed property.

[0089] Moreover, the eye lens of the fly which consists of two or more microlenses 223 as shown in <u>drawing 23</u> R> 3 (B) may constitute the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202. In this case, it depends for the outgoing radiation include angle phi on the configuration of a microlens. Even if it also displaces the optical element 202 of <u>drawing 23</u> (B) within limits to which an optical axis AX and incoming beams tend to cross at right angles and it changes from the flux of light 227 to the condition of the flux of light 228, the outgoing radiation include angle (aperture angle) phi of the flux of light which carries out outgoing

radiation from the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 is fixed. In addition, wavefront-splitting mold integrators other than the eye lens of a fly can apply as an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202.

[0090] It is once condensed before an internal reflection mold integrator according to the condensing optical system 203, and incidence of the flux of light (in the case of the eye lens of a fly, it is multi luminous flux) injected at the outgoing radiation include angle phi from the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 is carried out in the state of emission into the internal reflection mold integrator 204 after that. Reflecting multiply in respect of the internal reflection, the emission flux of light which carried out incidence to the internal reflection mold integrator 204 passes through the interior, and forms two or more virtual images (apparent light source image) of a laser light source 201 in a flat surface perpendicular to an optical axis AX. Therefore, in irradiation labor attendant 204' of the internal reflection mold integrator 204, since two or more flux of lights which are in sight as if it injected from the virtual image of these plurality pile up mutually, the illumination distribution in irradiation labor attendant 204' becomes homogeneity. This phenomenon is explained later using drawing 25.

[0091] The angle of divergence of the laser light when carrying out incidence to the internal reflection mold integrator 204 (it is dependent on the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 and the condensing optical system 203), If the configuration of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 is determined considering width of face (path) as the die length of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 The optical-path-length difference of each laser beam which comes out of each virtual image and carries out incidence to the illuminated body 209 can set up more than the coherence length of a laser beam proper. To ., now drawing 22 which can suppress generating of the speckle on the illuminated body 209 by carrying out by reducing the temporal coherence of laser light, return, The surface light source (light) with the uniform illumination distribution (optical intensity distribution) formed in optical outgoing radiation side 204' of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 For a desired scale factor, expansion image formation will be carried out by the zoom optical system 205 through the flux of light adjustment means 11 on optical plane-of-incidence 207' of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, and the homogeneity light source image 206 will be formed on optical plane-of-incidence 207'.

[0092] If the homogeneity light source image 206 is formed on optical plane-of-incidence 207', the optical intensity distribution of optical plane-of-incidence 207' will be imprinted as it is by 207" of irradiation labor attendants of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, and the surface light source with the optical uniform intensity distribution to which each reinforcement changes from many mutual almost equal point light sources will be formed in 207" of irradiation labor attendant, and its near.

[0093] Since each flux of light injected from many point light sources of 207" of irradiation labor attendant and its near illuminates a body through diaphragm 12 so that it may overlap mutually on the illuminated body 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, the illumination distribution of the illuminated body 209 whole serves as homogeneity.

[0094] The above-mentioned "desired scale factor" is a scale factor to which the magnitude of the homogeneity light source image 206 is set so that the aperture angle (outgoing radiation include angle) alpha of the exposure flux of light which carries out incidence to the irradiated body 209 may become the optimal value for exposure, and in the case of the mask (reticle) with which an illuminated body has a detailed pattern, according to the class (size of the minimum pattern line breadth) of mask pattern, this "desired scale factor" is changed.

[0095] if optical outgoing radiation side numerical aperture of the zoom optical system 205 which depends for the optical incidence side numerical aperture of the zoom optical system 205 depending on the aperture angle (outgoing radiation include angle) beta of the flux of light which carries out outgoing radiation from the internal reflection mold integrator 204 on the aperture angle (whenever [incident angle]) theta of the flux of light which carries out incidence to NA' and the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207 is made into NA" when setting "a desired scale factor" to m -- NA'=m-NA" It is materialized. Here, as for the magnitude of an include angle theta, it is desirable from a viewpoint of the use effectiveness of the illumination light that it is the range which does not exceed the optical incidence side numerical aperture NA of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, and is the value possible nearest to this numerical aperture NA.

[0096] Therefore, in the lighting system of this example, the value of an include angle theta is not based on the value change of a scale factor m, but is always made to be set as the optimal include angle which suited the

incidence side numerical aperture of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207.

[0097] That is, conditions of exposure, such as a class of mask, change, and when changing into extent which cannot disregard the value of the optimal scale factor m of the zoom optical system 205, it is made for the use effectiveness of the illumination light not to fall by changing the value of the aperture angle beta of the flux of light of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 which carries out outgoing radiation. In addition, if the optimal scale factor m for exposure of some conditions is decided, based on (1) type, the optimal include angle of the aperture angle beta of the flux of light which carries out outgoing radiation from the internal reflection mold integrator 204 (whenever [ angle-of-emergence / beta ]) will determine suitably.

[0098] It uses that phi depends [ whenever / incident angle / of the flux of light in which the value of an include angle beta carries out incidence to the internal reflection mold integrator 204 ] for the lighting system of this example on the aperture angle (outgoing radiation include angle) epsilon of the flux of light from the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 whenever [ incident angle ] equally to phi. By switching the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 to the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element from which other outgoing radiation include angles epsilon differ according to exposure conditions, the value of an include angle theta is maintained uniformly or almost uniformly.

[0099] A switch of this outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202 is explained using drawing 24 (A) and (B).

[0100] In <u>drawing 24</u>, the outgoing radiation include angle epsilon of 202a (=epsilona) is a small outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element, the outgoing radiation include angle epsilon (=epsilonb) is a large outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element, and 202b points out the same member as the code number explained by <u>drawing 22</u> about other code numbers.

[0101] Generally it sets to the lighting system of the projection aligner for semiconductor chip manufacture. Since it is required that the aperture angle (whenever [ incident angle ]) alpha of the flux of light which carries out incidence to the pattern formation side of the mask (reticle) which is the illuminated body 209 should be set as the optimal include angle, and the use effectiveness (quantity of light) of incoming beams should also be maintained highly In the lighting system of this example, the preservation optical element 202 was prepared whenever [ zoom optical-system and two or more outgoing radiation ], and it has attained by performing the change of zooming and an optical element if needed [, such as modification of the class of mask, ]. [0102] alpha shows the case (this condition is called condition of "small mho (sigma)".) of being comparatively small to a mask 209, whenever [ incident angle / of the flux of light which carries out incidence ], the minimum line width of the circuit pattern of a mask 209 comes size comparatively, and drawing 24 (A) corresponds to a case (it is the submicron range). In addition, sigma (sigma) means the ratio (nickel/Np) of several Np optical

incidence side opening of the optical outgoing radiation side numerical aperture nickel of an illumination-light study system, and projection optics.

[0103] In order to set up the condition of this small mho, it is necessary to carry out image formation of optical outgoing radiation side 204' (surface light source in there or its near) of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 for a small scale factor on optical plane-of-incidence 207' of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207. Although this is attained by making small the scale factor of the zoom optical system 205, as mentioned above, theta needs to be maintained whenever [ incident angle ] by the optimal include angle depending on the configuration of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 204. Then, while changing the scale factor of zoom optical system so that it may become a scale factor corresponding to the value of alpha whenever [ incident angle ] when changing into the condition of this small sigma value, an outgoing radiation include angle switches outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202b whose outgoing radiation include angle is epsilonb (>epsilona) to outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202a which is epsilona so that the value of theta may be maintained by the optimum value whenever [incident angle]. [0104] Whenever [incident angle / of the flux of light which carries out incidence to a mask 209], alpha shows the case (this condition is called condition of "large mho (sigma)".) of being comparatively large, and drawing 24 (B) corresponds, when the minimum line width of the circuit pattern of a mask 209 is comparatively small (it is the submicron range). In order to set up the condition of this large mho, it is necessary to carry out image formation of optical outgoing radiation side 204' (surface light source in there or its near) of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 to optical plane-of-incidence 207' of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207

for a large scale factor. Although this is attained by attributing the scale factor of the zoom optical system 205 size greatly, as mentioned above, theta needs to be maintained whenever [incident angle] by the optimal include angle depending on the configuration of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 4. Then, while changing the scale factor of zoom optical system so that it may become a scale factor corresponding to the value of alpha whenever [incident angle] when changing into the condition of this large sigma value, an outgoing radiation include angle switches outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202a whose outgoing radiation include angle is epsilona (<epsilonb) to outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202b which is epsilonb so that the value of theta may be maintained by the optimum value whenever [incident angle].

[0105] Here, although explanation which switches the image formation scale factor of zoom optical system and an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element in two steps was performed, it can also constitute so that the image formation scale factor of zoom optical system and an outgoing radiation includeangle preservation optical element may be switched above a three-stage. Since the zoom optical system of the above-mentioned example can change a scale factor continuously in the predetermined range, scale-factor modification more than a three-stage is easy, therefore can be used as it is, and the outgoing radiation includeangle preservation optical element should just prepare three or more kinds of outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements from which a focal distance differs mutually. in addition, the condensing location (the real image of the light-emitting part which is in infinite distance in the case of this example, or a virtual image is a location absolutely) of the laser light by them even if it switches an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element -- abbreviation -- it considers as the configuration maintained uniformly. [0106] Moreover, two or more sorts of image formation optical system from which an image formation scale factor differs mutually as zoom optical system is prepared, and you may make it establish one image formation optical system alternatively between two integrators 204 and 207. On the other hand, the zoom optical system which has two or more lenses which move in the direction of an optical axis may be used for an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element.

[0107] Next, why the illumination distribution of irradiation labor attendant 204' of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 becomes homogeneity is explained using <u>drawing 2525</u>.

[0108] In <u>drawing 25</u>, the internal reflection mold integrator 204 presupposes that it is a hexagonal prism-like glass rod. In addition, <u>drawing 25</u> is a sectional side elevation including an optical axis AX.

[0109] The laser light from the condensing non-illustrated optical system 203 once condenses to a focus P0 (image formation), and serves as the emission flux of light which has an angle of divergence phi after that. Since it is generally large reinforcement when laser light is excimer laser light at this time, it becomes an immense energy density and there is a possibility of destroying coating (antireflection film) and the \*\* material itself of optical plane of incidence of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 about focal P0. Therefore, in such a case, its distance is kept a little from a focus P0 as illustration, and it arranges the internal reflection mold integrator 204.

[0110] After the emission flux of light which carried out incidence to the internal reflection mold integrator 204 passes through the interior, reflecting repeatedly in respect of internal reflection (the so-called total reflection), outgoing radiation of it is carried out from the internal reflection mold integrator 204, with emission include-angle 204I at the time of carrying out incidence maintained. Since the flux of light reflected in each part of the internal reflection side of the internal reflection mold integrator 204 is emitting after reflection at this time, the flux of light reflected in each part forms virtual images P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, and P10 back as shown by the broken line. Although not illustrated, in the case of the glass rod of a hexagonal prism, the same virtual-image group as the above is further formed of 2 sets of remaining operations of an inside reflector pair in fact.

[0111] Therefore, in irradiation labor attendant 204' of the internal reflection mold integrator 204, the flux of light of a large number which are visible as if it injected from the virtual image of these large number becomes overlap, and illumination distribution becomes homogeneity mutually.

[0112] <u>Drawing 26</u> shows drawing which looked at the array of the virtual-image (apparent light source image) group produced with the internal reflection mold integrator 204 of <u>drawing 25</u> from the irradiation labor attendant of one microlens which constitutes the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207 in arrangement of <u>drawing 24</u> (A). In <u>drawing 26</u>, 251 shows the microlens of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, and P1

to P10 shows the virtual image of <u>drawing 25</u>. When the internal reflection mold integrator 204 is the optical pipeline of a hexagonal prism, a virtual-image group is arranged in the shape of [ of a bee ] a blow hole, as <u>drawing 26</u> shows, but when the internal reflection mold integrator 204 is the optical pipeline of the square pole, a virtual-image group is arranged in the shape of [ rectangular ] a grid. In addition, this virtual image is an image of the condensing point (point light source) of the laser light formed between the condensing optical system 203 and the internal reflection mold integrator 204.

[0113] Since the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements 202a and 202b are the eye lenses (m>=2, n>=2) of the fly which consists of the microlens of a mxn individual as the lighting system of this example was shown in drawing 24 (A), the virtual image of each of virtual-image groups consists of two or more images divided into mxn extent. Therefore, the virtual image with which these division two or more images were located in a line in the shape of [ of a bee ] a blow hole will be in sight, and these will correspond [ even the microlens of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207 ].

[0114] Therefore, the lighting system of this example makes [ many / very ] the number of the point light sources (effective light source) at the time of superimposing each flux of light from two or more point light sources (effective light source) formed in 207" of optical outgoing radiation side of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, and its near on the illuminated body 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, and illuminating it, and makes it possible to illuminate a body 209 so that the illuminated body 209 whole may serve as more uniform illumination distribution.

[0115] Moreover, since epsilon is uniformly maintained whenever [ outgoing radiation / of the flux of light from the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements 202a and 202b ] even if the flux of light from a laser light source 201 carries out minute displacement according to disturbance as <u>drawing 23</u> (B) explained Each of division two or more images in <u>drawing 26</u> only carries out minute fluctuation, and there is no fluctuation in the virtual-image group which constitutes the shape of a blow hole of a bee. The fluctuation when seeing the whole virtual image in each microlens 251 of outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202a and the 202 b-wave region split mold integrator 207 on a macro becomes small to extent which is not almost, therefore can also disregard the effect of the illumination distribution on [ on the illuminated body 209 ].

[0116] Therefore, even if the laser light from a laser light source 201 displaces the lighting system of this example, it is a system whose engine performance is very stable. In addition, the optical operation of the flux of light adjustment means 11 and diaphragm 12 is the same as that of each above-mentioned operation gestalt. [0117] The operation gestalt 2 which applied the lighting system of the above-mentioned example to the step & repeat die which manufactures devices, such as semiconductor chips, such as LSI and VLSI, and CCD, a magnetometric sensor, a liquid crystal device, or the step & scan mold projection aligner at drawing 27 is shown.

[0118] In drawing 27, incoherent-ized optical system for flux of light plastic surgery optical system for 291 to operate orthopedically to the shape of beam of a request of the parallel flux of light from the laser light sources 201, such as ArF excimer laser and KrF excimer laser laser, and 292 to make a coherent laser beam bundle incoherent, the projection optics on which 293 projects the actual size image or contraction image of a circuit pattern of a mask 209, and 294 show the wafer which applied sensitization material to the substrate (silicon and glass). Moreover, the same code number as drawing 22 is given to the same member as the member shown in drawing 22 here, and explanation is omitted.

[0119] When chromatic-aberration amendment of the projection optics 293 is not carried out, half-value width of the spectral line is narrow-band-ized by 1pm-3pm extent, and when chromatic-aberration amendment of the projection optics 293 is carried out, as for the laser light from the laser light source 201, half-value width of the spectral line is narrow-band-ized by the existing value of 10 or more pms. Moreover, when chromatic-aberration amendment of the projection optics 293 is carried out, the laser light which is not narrow-band-ized may be used.

[0120] The optical system constituted from the optical system, two or more lens elements, and diffracted-light study components, such as kino form of at least one sheet, which were constituted from the optical system, two or more lens elements, and the concave mirror of at least one sheet which were constituted only from two or more lens elements as projection optics 293 can be used. Amendment of chromatic aberration uses two or more lens elements which consist of the \*\* material from which a variance (Abbe number) differs mutually, or it

constitutes them so that distribution of a lens element and hard flow may produce the above-mentioned diffracted-light study component.

[0121] Incidence of the laser beam injected from the laser light source 201 is carried out to the flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 through the flux of light leading-about optical system which consists of non-illustrated a mirror and a relay lens. This flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 consists of two or more cylindrical lenses, beam expanders, etc., and changes the rate of an aspect ratio of the dimension of the cross-section (it is perpendicular to optical axis AX) configuration of laser light into a desired value.

[0122] The flux of light by which the cross-section configuration was orthopedically operated according to the flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 carries out incidence of light interfering on a wafer 294 and producing a speckle to the incoherent-ized optical system 292 in order to protect, and it is changed into the incoherent flux of light which a speckle cannot produce easily due to optical system 292.

[0123] As [indicate/, for example / as incoherent-ized optical system 292 / by drawing 1 of JP,3-215930,A] After branching incoming beams by the optical parting plane to at least two flux of lights (for example, ppolarized light and s-polarized light), an optical member is minded for one flux of light. After giving the optical-path-length difference more than the coherence length of laser light to the flux of light of another side, the optical system which carries out a re-light guide to this parting plane, piles up with the flux of light of another side, and was made to be injected and which is equipped with at least one system by return can be used. [0124] Incidence of the flux of light made incoherent from the incoherent-ized optical system 292 is carried out to the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202. With the procedure described using drawing 22 thru/or drawing 26 below, from each minute field (microlens) of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, the flux of light which carried out outgoing radiation superimposes a mask 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, and illuminates, and homogeneity lighting of the mask 209 is carried out so that uniform illumination distribution may be acquired all over the circuit pattern which should project a mask 209. And projection image formation of the circuit pattern formed on the mask 209 is carried out by projection optics 293 on a wafer 294, and exposure of the circuit pattern (image) to the sensitive material of a wafer 204 is performed. In addition, it is fixed to the non-illustrated XYZ movable stage by the vacuum adsorption process etc., as for a wafer 294, a XYZ movable stage has the function which carries out a parallel displacement before and after the four directions of space, and the migration is controlled by length measuring machines, such as a non-illustrated laser interferometer. Since such a technique is a common knowledge technique, detailed explanation is omitted.

[0125] In drawing 27, the aperture diaphragm 12 for lighting is arranged in the optical outgoing radiation side optical path of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207. By drawing's 12 having prepared two or more aperture diaphragms corresponding to a mutually different sigma value in the disk (turret) etc., interlocking it with zooming of zoom optical system, and the change of an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element, and rotating a disk It constitutes so that a desired aperture diaphragm may be inserted according to a sigma value into the optical outgoing radiation side optical path of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207.

[0126] As an opening configuration of two or more aperture diaphragms, four openings outside the optical axis indicated by usual circular opening and usual circular ring (ring)-like opening, and JP,4-329623,A (Suzuki) etc. can be used.

[0127] The operation gestalt 5 of the lighting system of this invention is explained using <u>drawing 28</u> and <u>drawing 29</u>.

[0128] <u>Drawing 28</u> and <u>drawing 29</u> are the schematic diagrams of the suitable lighting system for the projection aligner of the step & scan (scan) mold which manufactures devices, such as semiconductor chips, such as LSI and VLSI, and CCD, a magnetometric sensor, a liquid crystal device. Only a different part from each operation gestalt mentioned above in <u>drawing 28</u> and <u>drawing 29</u> is explained.

[0129] The case where <u>drawing 28</u> (A) and (B) have the lighting system of this example in the condition of the above-mentioned small mho is shown, (A) is drawing which looked at the lighting system from the scan (it is hereafter described as "the direction of z".), and (B) is drawing which looked at the lighting system from the scanning direction and the direction (it is hereafter described as "the direction of y".) which intersects perpendicularly. Moreover, the case where <u>drawing 29</u> (A) and (B) have the lighting system of this example in the condition of the above-mentioned large mho is shown, (A) is drawing which looked at the lighting system

in the second second

from z, and (B) is drawing which looked at the lighting system from y.

[0130] In addition, a cross section including the shaft prolonged in xy cross section and the direction of z from an optical axis AX in the cross section which includes hereafter an optical axis AX and the shaft prolonged in the direction of y from an optical axis AC in drawing 29 (A) and (B) is described as xz cross section. The outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element from which, as for 220a and 220b, the aperture angle (outgoing radiation include angle) of an outgoing beam differs in drawing 28 and drawing 29 in XY cross section and XZ cross section, An internal reflection mold integrator and 240' 240 The optical outgoing radiation side of an internal reflection mold integrator, As for the optical plane of incidence of a wavefront-splitting mold integrator, an optical outgoing radiation side, and 300y, 270 shows a wavefront-splitting mold integrator, 270', and 270" of z lay length of the lighting region on a mask (light), as for y lay length of the lighting region on a mask (light), and 300z. Moreover, the same code number as drawing 24 is given to the same member as the member shown in drawing 22 thru/or drawing 2727 in drawing.

[0131] The fundamental configuration and fundamental function of the lighting system of this example shown by drawing 28 and drawing 29 are the same as the lighting system of said example shown by drawing 22 thru/or drawing 27 also including the modification, and the difference with the lighting system of said example of the lighting system of this example is in the configuration and function of an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element, an internal reflection mold integrator, and a wavefront-splitting mold integrator. Therefore, only difference with said example will be explained here.

[0132] It is necessary to form effectively on a mask 209 the lighting region of the shape of a rectangle (direction of y is longer than direction of z) slit prolonged in the direction of y in the projection aligner of a step & scan mold.

[0133] Then, the cross section which includes an optical axis AX and the shaft prolonged in the direction of v from an optical axis AX as an outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element in this example (It is hereafter described as "xy cross section".) The cross section which includes the shaft prolonged in the direction of z from the focal distance, the optical axis AX, and optical axis AX which are related (it is hereafter described as "xz cross section".) The cross section where an optical axis and the related focal distance cross at right angles as an internal reflection mold integrator using the components 220a and 220b which consist of mutually different anamorphic optical system (it is hereafter described as "yz cross section".) The integrator 240 which consists of the optical pipeline of the square pole by which a configuration is expressed with the straight line of the pair prolonged in the direction of y and the straight line of the pair prolonged in the direction of z is used. As a wavefront-splitting mold integrator The integrator 270 which consists of the fly eye lens which is the rectangle to which the configuration of yz cross section of each microlens extends in the direction of y is used. [0134] The outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements 220a and 220b have a focal distance respectively smaller than the focal distance in xz cross section in xy cross section, therefore outgoing radiation include-angle epsilonay in yz cross section and its epsilonby are [ the relation of the aperture angle (outgoing radiation include angle) of the flux of light seen in each cross section ] larger than outgoing radiation includeangle epsilonaz in xz cross section, and epsilonbz. Therefore, the relation of aperture angle (outgoing radiation include-angle or whenever [ incident angle ]) phiy of the illustrated flux of light, phiz, betay, betaz, thetay, thetaz, gammay, gammaz, alphay, and alphaz is also phiy>phiz, betay>betaz, thetay>thetaz, gammay>gammaz, and alphay>alphaz. Here, since it is gammay>gammaz, on a mask 9, the lighting region of the shape of a rectangle slit prolonged in the direction of y is formed.

[0135] Moreover, like said example, depending on the size of sigma, there is relation of epsilon ay<epsilon by and epsilon az<epsilon bz, and there is relation of phiy=betay and phi z=beta z depending on the property of a prismatic form optical pipeline.

[0136] The outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements 220a and 220b can also apply the component using what has slit opening prolonged in the direction of y as drawing 221 of the fly eye lens which there were along yz cross section two-dimensional, and put in order the microlens from which a focal distance differs in xy cross section and xz cross section, or drawing 23 (A). [ two or more ] In addition, the microlens which constitutes each fly eye lens is constituted by a usual lens and a usual diffracted-light study component (Fresnel lens).

[0137] <u>Drawing 30</u> shows drawing which looked at the array of the virtual-image (apparent light source image) group produced with <u>drawing 28</u> and the internal reflection mold integrator 240 of <u>drawing 29</u> from the

irradiation labor attendant of one microlens which constitutes the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 270. In drawing 30, 320 shows the microlens of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 270, and Y1 to Y12 and Z1 to Z8 shows the virtual image.

[0138] It passes, when drawing 30 shows, and since the internal reflection mold integrator 240 is the optical pipeline of the square pole, a virtual-image group meets with the direction of y, and the direction of z, and is arranged in the shape of a grid. Moreover, since whenever [incident angle / of the emission flux of light which carries out incidence to the internal reflection mold integrator 240 ] differ mutually in xy cross section and xz cross section, the counts of reflection in an internal reflection side differ mutually in xy cross section and xz cross section, therefore the number of virtual images differs in the direction of y, and the direction of z. In addition, this virtual image is an image of the condensing point (point light source) of the laser light formed between the condensing optical system 203 and the internal reflection mold integrator 240.

[0139] Since the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical elements 220a and 220b are the eye lenses (m>=2, n>=2) of the fly which consists of the microlens of a mxn individual as the lighting system of this example was shown in <u>drawing 28</u> and <u>drawing 29</u>, the virtual image of each of virtual-image groups consists of two or more images divided into mxn extent. Therefore, the virtual image with which these division two or more images were located in a line in the shape of a grid will be in sight, and these will correspond [even the microlens of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 270].

[0140] Therefore, the number of the point light sources (effective light source) at the time of superimposing each flux of light from two or more point light sources (effective light source) formed in 207" of optical outgoing radiation side of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 270 and its near on a mask 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, and illuminating it is made [ many / very ], and the lighting system of this example also makes it possible to illuminate a mask 209 so that the mask 209 whole may serve as more uniform illumination distribution.

[0141] The lighting system of this example which has the above configurations as well as said example In case the condition of small mho and the condition of large mho are made according to the class of mask 209 etc. By switching a change and outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 220a, and outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 220b between a small value and a big value, the image formation scale factor of the zoom optical system 205 It is possible regularity or to change sigma for each value of include-angle thetay and thetaz, without being able to change each value of include-angle alphay and alphaz, and reducing the use effectiveness of light, maintaining almost uniformly. Moreover, even if the laser light from the laser light source displaces, illuminance unevenness does not arise on a mask 209.

[0142] The operation gestalt 3 which applied the lighting system shown in <u>drawing 31</u> by <u>drawing 28</u> thru/or <u>drawing 30</u> to scanning aligners, such as a step & scan mold which manufactures devices, such as semiconductor chips, such as LSI and VLSI, and CCD, a magnetometric sensor, a liquid crystal device, is shown.

[0143] In drawing 31, incoherent-ized optical system for flux of light plastic surgery optical system for 291 to operate orthopedically to the shape of beam of a request of the flux of light from the laser light sources 201, such as ArF excimer laser and KrF excimer laser, and 292 to make a coherent laser beam bundle incoherent, the projection optics on which 293 projects the actual size image or contraction image of a circuit pattern of a mask 209, and 294 show the wafer which applied sensitization material to the substrate (silicon and glass). Moreover, the same code number as drawing 28 thru/or drawing 30 is given to the same member as the member shown in drawing 2828 thru/or drawing 30 here, and explanation is omitted.

[0144] Incidence of the laser beam injected from the laser light source 201 is carried out to the flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 through the flux of light leading-about optical system which consists of non-illustrated a mirror and a relay lens. This flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 consists of two or more cylindrical lenses, beam expanders, etc., and changes the rate of an aspect ratio of the dimension of the cross-section (it is perpendicular to optical axis AX) configuration of laser light into a desired value.

[0145] The flux of light by which the cross-section configuration was orthopedically operated according to the flux of light plastic surgery optical system 291 carries out incidence of light interfering on a wafer 294 and producing a speckle to the incoherent-ized optical system 292 in order to protect, and it is changed into the incoherent flux of light which a speckle cannot produce easily due to optical system 292.

[0146] As incoherent-ized optical system 292, the above-mentioned optical system which is indicated by

drawing 1 of JP,3-215930,A can be used.

[0147] Incidence of the flux of light made incoherent from the incoherent-ized optical system 292 is carried out to outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 220a or 220b. With the procedure stated using drawing 23 thru/or drawing 26 in the first example below, and the same procedure, from each minute field (microlens) of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 270, the flux of light which carried out outgoing radiation superimposes a mask 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, and illuminates, and homogeneity lighting of the mask 209 is carried out so that uniform illumination distribution may be acquired all over the circuit pattern which should project a mask 209. At this time, the lighting region (light) of the shape of a rectangle slit extended in the direction of y is formed on a mask 209. And projection image formation of the part in which said lighting region of the circuit patterns formed on the mask 209 was formed is carried out by projection optics 293 on a wafer 294, and exposure of the circuit pattern (image) to the sensitive material of a wafer 294 is performed.

[0148] The wafer 294 is being fixed in each direction of non-illustrated xyx by the movable XYZ movable stage with the vacuum adsorption process etc., the mask 209 is also being fixed in each direction of non-illustrated xyx by the movable XYZ movable stage with the vacuum adsorption process etc., and migration of each XYZ movable stage is controlled by length measuring machines, such as a non-illustrated laser interferometer. And by moving each XYZ movable stage, where a rectangle slit-like lighting region is formed in the edge of the circuit pattern section of a mask 209, scanning a mask 209 in the direction of z, and scanning a wafer 294 in the direction of -z, the whole circuit pattern of a mask 209 is projected on a wafer 294, and the whole circuit pattern is imprinted on a wafer 294. In addition, when the projection scale factor of projection optics 293 is V, it is [ the scan speed of M and a mask 209 of the scan speed of a wafer 294 ] -MxV.

[0149] <u>Drawing 32</u> is the flow chart of the manufacture approach of the devices (semiconductor chips, such as IC and LSI, or a liquid crystal panel, CCD, etc.) of this invention. This is explained.

[0150] The circuit design of a semiconductor device is performed at step 1 (circuit design).

[0151] The mask in which the designed circuit pattern was formed is manufactured at step 2 (mask manufacture). On the other hand, at step 3 (wafer manufacture), a wafer is manufactured using ingredients, such as silicon.

[0152] Step 4 (wafer process) is called a last process, and forms an actual circuit on a wafer with a lithography technique using the mask (reticle) and the wafer (the 2nd body) in which the circuit pattern (the 1st body) which the above prepared was formed, using the aligner of this invention.

[0153] Step 5 (assembly) is called a back process, is a process semiconductor-chip-ized using the wafer produced by step 4, and includes processes, such as an assembly process (dicing, bonding) and a packaging process (chip enclosure).

[0154] At step 6 (inspection), the check test of the semiconductor device produced at step 5 of operation, an endurance test, etc. are inspected. A semiconductor device is completed through such a process and this is shipped (step 7).

[0155] <u>Drawing 33</u> is the flow chart of the above-mentioned wafer process.

[0156] The front face of a wafer is oxidized at step 11 (oxidation).

[0157] An insulator layer is formed in a wafer front face at step 12 (CVD).

[0158] At step 13 (electrode formation), an electrode is formed by vacuum evaporationo on a wafer.

[0159] Ion is driven into a wafer at step 14 (ion implantation).

[0160] A sensitization agent is applied to a wafer at step 15 (resist processing).

[0161] At step 16 (exposure), printing exposure of the circuit pattern of a reticle is carried out with the aligner of this invention at a wafer.

[0162] The exposed wafer is developed at step 17 (development).

[0163] Parts other than the developed resist are shaved off at step 18 (etching).

[0164] The resist which etching ended and became unnecessary is removed at step 19 (resist exfoliation).

[0165] A circuit pattern is formed on a wafer by carrying out by repeating these steps multiplex.

[0166] If the manufacture approach of this operation gestalt is used, a semiconductor device can be manufactured conventionally in a short time.

[0167]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, by setting up each element as mentioned above, the

change of illumination and deformation illumination can illuminate an irradiated plane to homogeneity at high lighting effectiveness easily, and can usually attain the manufacture approach of the lighting system which can manufacture the device of a high degree of integration easily and the projection aligner using it, and a device. [0168] Especially according to this invention, the change of lighting and deformation lighting can usually be easily realized for taking the flux of light adjustment means of various configurations immediately after a flux of light mixing means, and the effectiveness of being able to use an illumination-light bundle at high effectiveness is acquired.

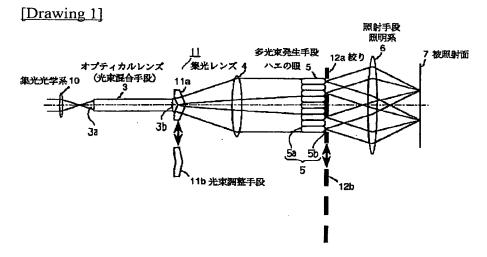
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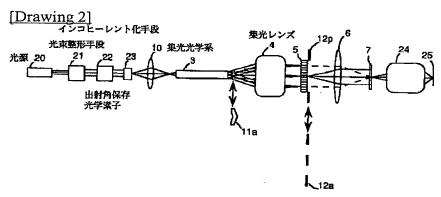
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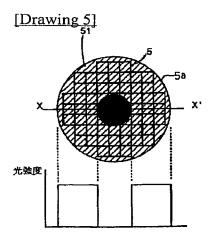
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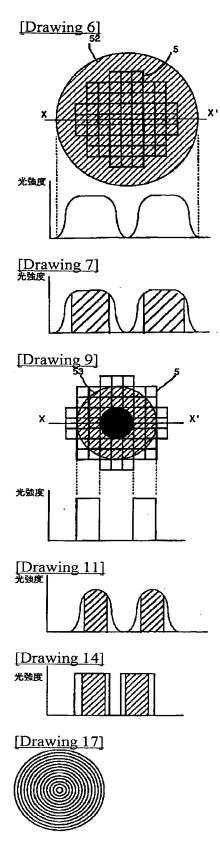
### **DRAWINGS**



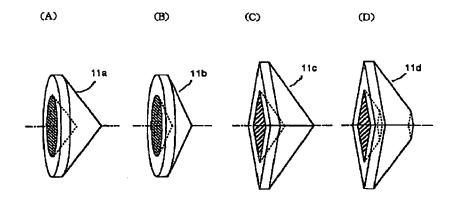


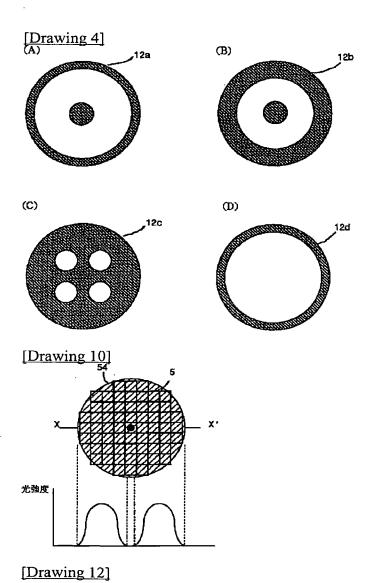


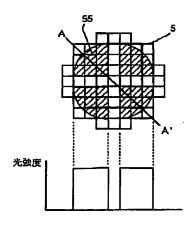
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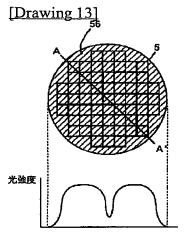


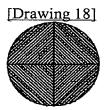
[Drawing 3]

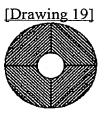




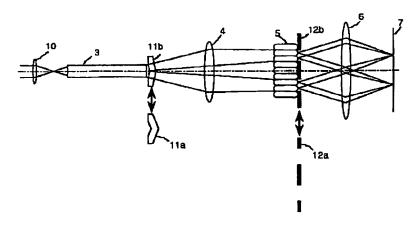




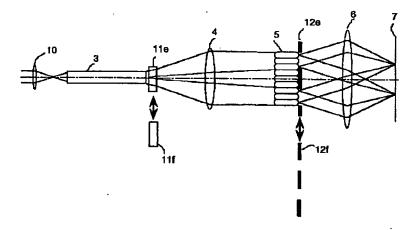


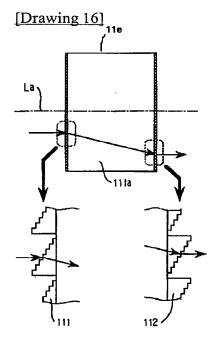


[Drawing 8]



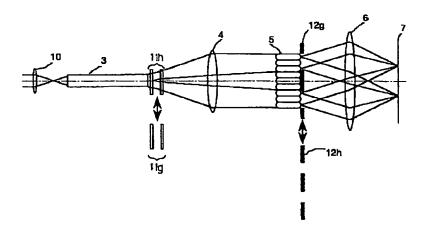
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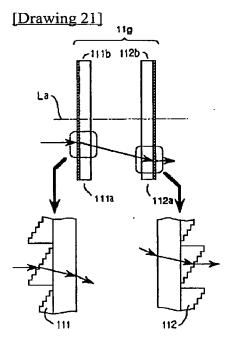


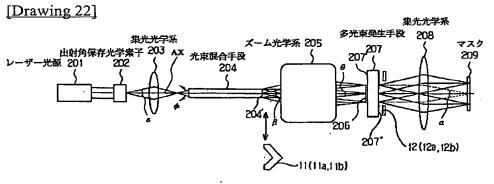


[Drawing 20]

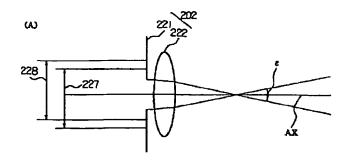
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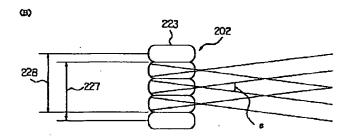


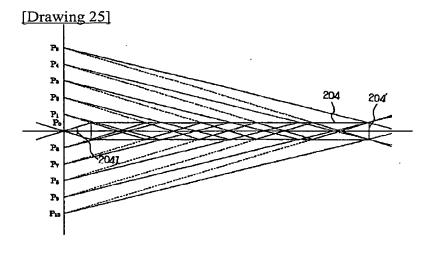


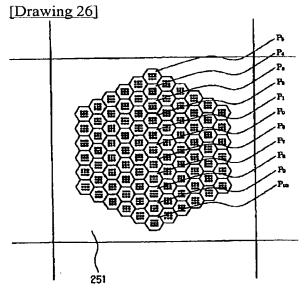


[Drawing 23]

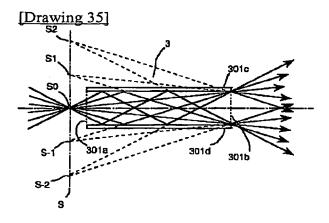


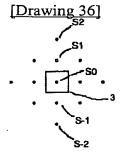


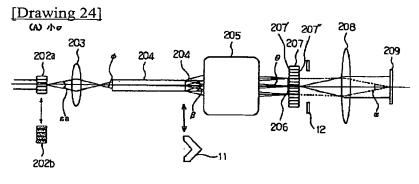


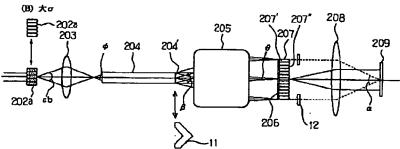


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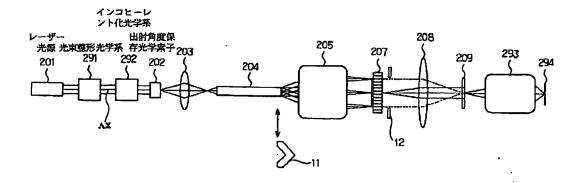




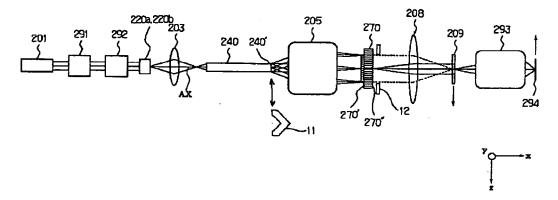


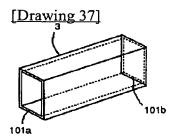


[Drawing 27]

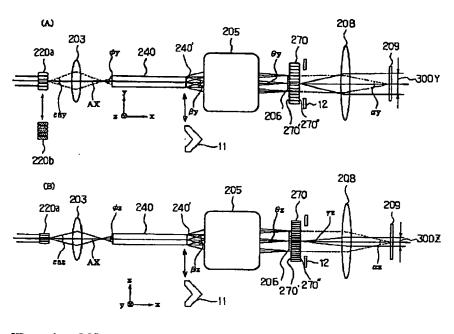


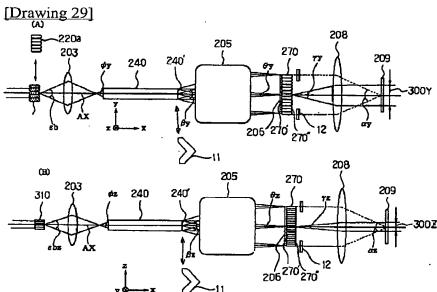
# [Drawing 31]



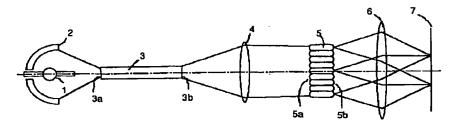


[Drawing 28]

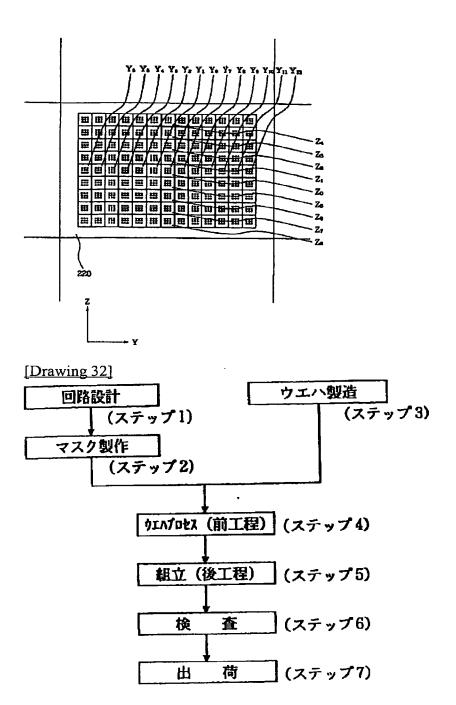




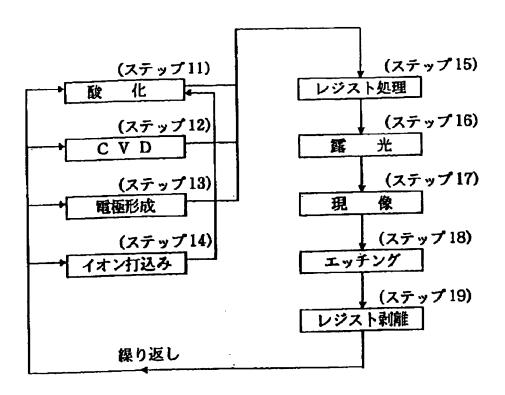
[Drawing 34]



[Drawing 30]



[Drawing 33]



[Translation done.]

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#### CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section partition] The 2nd partition of the 7th section [Publication date] April 13, Heisei 13 (2001. 4.13)

[Publication No.] JP,11-54426,A

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[Annual volume number] Open patent official report 11-545

[Application number] Japanese Patent Application No. 9-221948

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H01L 21/027
G03F 7/20 521
[FI]
H01L 21/30 515 D
G03F 7/20 521
H01L 21/30 503 Z
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## [Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] December 2, Heisei 11 (1999. 12.2)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Light source Condensing optical system which condenses the flux of light from this light source A flux of light mixing means to mix and inject the flux of light from this condensing optical system, the multi luminous flux generator which generates much partial flux of lights using the outgoing beam from this flux of light mixing means, and an exposure means to irradiate an irradiated plane where the flux of light from this multi luminous flux generator is piled up It is the lighting system equipped with the above, and is characterized by establishing a flux of light adjustment means to adjust the quantity of light distribution by the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator near the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means.

[Claim 2] The lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having set up so that optical system may be arranged between said flux of light mixing means and said multi luminous flux generators and it may become abbreviation conjugate according to this optical system about the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator.

[Claim 3] Said flux of light mixing means is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having the optical pipe, or claim 2.

[Claim 4] Said flux of light adjustment means is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having the

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optical member which has a concave conical surface in an optical plane-of-incidence side, and has a convex conical surface in an optical outgoing radiation side side, claim 2, or claim 3.

[Claim 5] Said flux of light adjustment means is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having the optical member which has the concave multiple conical surface in an optical plane-of-incidence side, and has the convex multiple conical surface in an optical outgoing radiation side side, claim 2, or claim 3.

[Claim 6] Said flux of light adjustment means is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having the optical member which has the multiple conical surface of the concave surface which cut near the top-most vertices in respect of being level to an optical axis in an optical plane-of-incidence side, and has the multiple conical surface of the convex which cut near the top-most vertices in respect of being level to an optical axis in an optical outgoing radiation side side, claim 2, or claim 3.

[Claim 7] Said flux of light adjustment means is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having two diffracted-light study components which have zona-orbicularis-like distribution [ phase ], claim 2, or claim 3. [Claim 8] Said flux of light adjustment means has the substrate which prepared the diffracted-light study component in the whole surface. The surface-integral rate of this diffracted-light study component is carried out to many fields on this whole surface, and the diffracted-light study component of each field is formed from the straight-line-like pattern. Moreover, the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by for the diffraction directions of the flux of light by the diffracted-light study component of each field differing mutually, and forming strong optical intensity distribution in the discrete location on said multi luminous flux generator [ else ], claim 2, or claim 3.

[Claim 9] The lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having established two or more flux of light adjustment means by which it was made for the quantity of light distribution on the plane of incidence of said multi luminous flux generator to differ, and having set up of these two or more flux of light adjustment means selectable [one] in an optical path thru/or claim 8 given in any 1 term.

[Claim 10] Said multi luminous flux generator is the lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having the eye of a fly thru/or claim 9 given in any 1 term.

[Claim 11] The lighting system of claim 1 characterized by having established the diaphragm from which an opening configuration differs according to the class of said flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing radiation side of said multi luminous flux generator exchangeable thru/or claim 10 given in any 1 term.

[Claim 12] The projection aligner characterized by projecting the pattern of a reticle on an exposed substrate according to projection optics using the lighting system of claim 1 thru/or claim 11 given in any 1 term.

[Claim 13] The projection aligner characterized by exposing this exposed substrate by the pattern of this reticle by projecting the pattern of a reticle on an exposed substrate according to projection optics using the lighting system of claim 1 thru/or claim 11 given in any 1 term, making it synchronize with the velocity ratio which made the both sides of this reticle and this exposed substrate correspond to the projection scale factor of this projection optics to the optical axis and perpendicular direction of this projection optics, and scanning.

[Claim 14] The manufacture approach of the device characterized by including the phase which exposes a wafer by the circuit pattern of a reticle using the projection aligner of claim 12 or claim 13, and the phase of developing the this exposed wafer.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0026

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0026]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The condensing optical system to which the lighting system of invention of claim 1 condenses the flux of light from the light source and this light source, A flux of light mixing means to mix and inject the flux of light from this condensing optical system, and the multi luminous flux generator which generates much partial flux of lights using the outgoing beam from this flux of light mixing means, It is characterized by establishing a flux of light adjustment means to adjust the quantity of light distribution by the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator near the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means in the lighting system which has an exposure means to irradiate an irradiated plane where the flux of light from this multi luminous flux generator is piled up.

[Procedure amendment 3]

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[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0027

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0027] In invention of claim 1, optical system is arranged between said flux of light mixing means and said multi luminous flux generators, and invention of claim 2 is characterized by having set up so that it may become abbreviation conjugate according to this optical system about the outgoing radiation side of this flux of light mixing means, and the plane of incidence of this multi luminous flux generator. Invention of claim 3 is characterized by having the optical pipe by said flux of light mixing means in claim 1 or invention of 2. It is characterized by equipping invention of claim 4 with the optical member which said flux of light adjustment means has a concave conical surface in an optical plane-of-incidence side, and has a convex conical surface in an optical outgoing radiation side side in claims 1 and 2 or invention of 3. It is characterized by equipping invention of claim 5 with the optical member which said flux of light adjustment means has the concave multiple conical surface in an optical plane-of-incidence side, and has the convex multiple conical surface in an optical outgoing radiation side side in claims 1 and 2 or invention of 3. It is characterized by equipping invention of claim 6 with the optical member which said flux of light adjustment means has the multiple conical surface of the concave surface which cut near the top-most vertices in respect of being level to an optical axis in an optical plane-of-incidence side in claims 1 and 2 or invention of 3, and has the multiple conical surface of the convex which cut near the top-most vertices in respect of being level to an optical axis in an optical outgoing radiation side side. Said flux of light adjustment means is characterized by having two diffracted-light study components for which invention of claim 7 has zona-orbicularis-like distribution [ phase ] in claims 1 and 2 or invention of 3. In invention of claim 8, in claims 1 and 2 or invention of 3, said flux of light adjustment means has the substrate which prepared the diffracted-light study component in the whole surface. The surface-integral rate of this diffracted-light study component is carried out to many fields on this whole surface, and the diffracted-light study component of each field is formed from the straight-line-like pattern. Moreover, the diffraction directions of the flux of light by the diffracted-light study component of each field differ mutually, and it is characterized by forming strong optical intensity distribution in the discrete location on said multi luminous flux generator [ else ]. It is characterized by for invention of claim 9 having established two or more flux of light adjustment means by which it was made for the quantity of light distribution on the plane of incidence of said multi luminous flux generator to differ, in invention of any 1 term of claims 1-8, and having set up of these two or more flux of light adjustment means selectable [one] in an optical path. Invention of claim 10 is characterized by having the eye of a fly by said multi luminous flux generator in invention of any 1 term of claims 1-9. Invention of claim 11 is characterized by having established the diaphragm from which an opening configuration differs according to the class of said flux of light adjustment means near the outgoing radiation side of said multi luminous flux generator exchangeable in invention of any 1 term of claims 1-10. [Procedure amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0028

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0028] It is characterized by the projection aligner of invention of claim 12 projecting the pattern of a reticle on an exposed substrate according to projection optics using the lighting system of 11 given in any 1 term from claim 1. It is characterized by exposing this exposed substrate by the pattern of this reticle by the projection aligner of invention of claim 13 projecting the pattern of a reticle on an exposed substrate according to projection optics using the lighting system of 11 given in any 1 term from claim 1, making it synchronize with the velocity ratio which made the both sides of this reticle and this exposed substrate correspond to the projection scale factor of this projection optics to the optical axis and perpendicular direction of this projection optics, and scanning.

[Procedure amendment 5]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0029

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

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[0029] It is characterized by the manufacture approach of the device invention of claim 14 including the phase which exposes a wafer by the circuit pattern of a reticle using claim 12 or the projection aligner of 13, and the phase of developing the this exposed wafer.

[Procedure amendment 6]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0077

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0077] 11g of flux of light adjustment means has two diffracted-light study components 111 and 112. The configuration has changed to the plane of incidence of plane-parallel-plate 111a, and the outgoing radiation side of plane-parallel-plate 112a from the blazed \*\*\*\*\*\* diffraction-grating component.

[Procedure amendment 7]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0124

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[0124] Incidence of the flux of light made incoherent from the incoherent-ized optical system 292 is carried out to the outgoing radiation include-angle preservation optical element 202. With the procedure described using drawing 22 thru/or drawing 26 below, from each minute field (microlens) of the wavefront-splitting mold integrator 207, the flux of light which carried out outgoing radiation superimposes a mask 209 according to the condensing optical system 208, and illuminates, and homogeneity lighting of the mask 209 is carried out so that uniform illumination distribution may be acquired all over the circuit pattern which should project a mask 209. And projection image formation of the circuit pattern formed on the mask 209 is carried out by projection optics 293 on a wafer 294, and exposure of the circuit pattern (image) to the sensitive material of a wafer 294 is performed. In addition, it is fixed to the non-illustrated XYZ movable stage by the vacuum adsorption process etc., as for a wafer 294, a XYZ movable stage has the function which carries out a parallel displacement before and after the four directions of space, and the migration is controlled by length measuring machines, such as a non-illustrated laser interferometer. Since such a technique is a common knowledge technique, detailed explanation is omitted.

[Translation done.]